POOR LEGIBILITY

PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE UNREADABLE, DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL

JAN 2 4 1990

4WD-SISB

Mr. John Taylor, Chief
Land Protection Branch
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

RE: NFRAP GEORGIA SITES

Dear Mr. Taylor:

This is to inform you that the Georgia CERCLIS sites listed below have been assigned No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) designations. The reason for the designations are the low Preliminary Hazardous Ranking System (HRS) scores calculated for each of the sites.

Please be advised that the NFRAP designations are based on information currently available and conditions and policies that currently exist.

1. GAD000827873 American Metals Company, Inc.
2. GAD980559405 Koppers Company, Garden City Plant

It is possible that in the future our investigation of a site may be reactivated if new information or policies warrant such an action.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (404) 347-5065.

Sincerely,

Mario E. Villamarzo
Georgia Project Officer
Site Assessment Section

cc: Murray Warner, NUS

YELLOW

#890

NUS CORPORATION
1927 LAKESIDE PARKWAY
SUITE 614
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
404-938-7710

C-586-5-9-204

May 31 , 1989

~~State~~ EPA

Mr. A.R. Hanke
Site Investigation and Support Branch
Waste Management Division
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

COMPLETE
ENG. NFRAP 1-18-90

received
MAY 31 1989
SISB/SAS

Subject: Screening Site Inspection, Phase I
American Metals Company, Inc.
Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
EPA No. GAD000827873
TDD No. F4-8904-02 1293

Dear Mr. Hanke:

FIT 4 conducted a screening site inspection, phase I, at American Metals Company, Inc. in Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia. The inspection included a review of EPA and state file material, completion of a target survey, and a drive-by reconnaissance of the facility.

The American Metals Company facility, which is located at 1150 Marietta Industrial Drive NE, paints rolls of steel sheeting. The plant is located in an industrial area on the north side of Marietta (Ref. 1). The facility is not fenced (Ref. 2).

The facility began operations in 1969 as Southcoats. The plant was sold in 1975 and operated as Prior Coated Metals, Inc. The facility was sold again in 1980 and operated as American Metals Company, Inc. (Ref. 1). The plant currently operates as Metal Coaters of Georgia (Ref. 2). The painting process includes uncoiling steel rolls, a caustic wash to remove oil from the metal, a water rinse, an iron phosphate pretreatment, another water rinse, a rinse in a weak solution of chromic acid, application of paint (if the prime coat contains chrome, the paint is ovenbaked), recoiling of metal, and packaging for shipment. The coils may be cut after coating (Ref. 1, attachment 2).

The paint rollers are cleaned with solvents in a self-contained washer. This results in the generation of about 80 drums of spent solvents every 90 days. The spent solvents are sent to Arivec Chemicals, a recycler. All other waste is processed at the plant water-treatment system. Water from the treatment system is discharged to the city sewer. During a 1985 inspection, the treatment system was not functioning, but it was expected to be operative within 6 weeks. Sludge from the treatment system contains paint waste , solvents and caustics and is considered hazardous. Also, the facility generates waste oil from plant fork lifts. The 1985 inspection found seven drums of unlabeled and uncovered drums of sludge that had been stored for over 90 days. As a result, a notice of violation was to be issued to the facility (Ref 1, attachment 3). No information is available concerning waste disposal methods prior to 1980 (Ref. 1).

The facility filed a RCRA Part A application. The application was withdrawn in 1983 and the facilities status was changed to that of generator (Ref. 1, attachment 2).

American Metals is located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Ref. 3, pp. 8, 11, 22). This area is underlain by a complex of metamorphic and igneous rocks that have been described by various geologists as several formations and unnamed mappable units. Specifically, the facility is underlain by the Laura Lake mafic complex, which is the largest intrusive-extrusive complex in the Atlanta region (Ref. 3, p. 44). Individual rock units range in thickness from less than 10 feet to more than 10,000 feet. Regional stresses have warped the rocks into complex folds and refolded folds, and the sequence has been injected by igneous plutons and dikes and broken by faults (Ref. 4, p. 7). The Chattahoochee fault, a large northeast-southwest trending thrust fault, lies 5 miles north of the facility (Ref. 4, plate 1). The climate of this area is temperate, and the annual total precipitation is 48 inches, and the total evaporation is 41 inches annually for a net available recharge of 7 inches annually (Ref. 5).

The large number of rock types in the area and their varied outcrop patterns and distributions greatly complicate the occurrence and availability of groundwater in the area. Groundwater in this vicinity occupies joints, fractures, and other secondary openings in bedrock and pore spaces in the overlying mantle of residual material. The size, spacing, and interconnection of these secondary openings differs greatly from one type of rock to another and with depth below land surface. Water occurrence in this crystalline rock aquifer is controlled by these secondary openings. No confining layers are present; therefore, depth to the water table is highly variable in this unconfined aquifer system (Ref. 4, pp. 7, 9). Reportedly, wells located in this rock type range in depth from 35 to 2175 feet with an average of 294 feet. Yields range from 20 to 275 gpm, averaging 56 gpm (Ref. 4, plate 1). Reportedly, a well 2.3 miles west of the facility, identified as the closest well, is drilled to a depth of 180 feet and yields 30 gpm (Ref. 4, p. 96).

All potable water needs of Cobb County are served by municipal water systems. Surface water supplies the system's needs. The intakes are located at Lake Allatoona and on the Chattahoochee River upgradient of the American Metals facility (Refs. 6, 7).

Surface water runoff from the facility trends southeast overland for 0.4 mile before entering Sope Creek. The creek trends southeast for 9.6 miles before entering the Chattahoochee River, which continues south for the remainder of the 15-mile migration pathway (Ref. 6). No surface water intakes are located along this route (Ref. 8). There is recreational fishing in all of these waters (Ref. 9). Although the ranges of some endangered or threatened species include the state of Georgia, no critical habitats are designated in Cobb County (Ref. 10).

Based on the results of this evaluation and the attached reference material, FIT 4 recommends that no further remedial action be conducted at this facility.

Very truly yours,

Geoffrey Carton
Project Manager

Approved

GC/gwn

Enclosures (___)

cc: Mario Villamarzo

REFERENCES

1. Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment (EPA Form 2070-12) and attachments for American Metals Company, Inc. Filed by Steve Walker, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 17, 1985.

2. NUS Field Logbook No. F4-1347 for American Metals Co., Inc., TDD No. F4-8904-02. Documentation of facility reconnaissance, April 12, 1989.

3. K.I. McConnell and C.E. Abrams, Geology of the Greater Atlanta Region: Georgia Geologic Survey Bulletin No. 96, (Georgia Geologic Survey, 1984).

4. C.W. Cressler, C.J. Thurmond, and W.G. Hester, "Ground Water in the Greater Atlanta Region, "Information Circular No. 63, (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Geologic Survey, 1983).

5. U.S. Department of Commerce, Climatic Atlas of the United States, (Washington D.C.: GPO, June 1968) Reprint: 1983, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

6. U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series Topographic Quadrangle Maps of Georgia: Kennesaw 1956 (Photorevised (PR) 1985), Marietta 1954 (PR 1983), Mountain Park 1956 (PR 1985), Sandy Springs 1955 (PR 1983), scale 1:24,000.

7. Jim Smith, Design, Cobb County Water System, telephone conversation with Geoffrey Carton, NUS Corporation, February 9, 1989. Subject: Water supply in Cobb County.

8. Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, "Water Availability & Use: Chattahoochee River Basin," 1984.

9. Kris Martin, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, telephone conversation with Geoffrey Carton, NUS Corporation, February 8, 1989. Subject: Fishing in Cobb and Dekalb Counties.

10. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered and Threatened Species of the Southeastern United States, (Atlanta, Georgia: 1988).

RECONNAISSANCE CHECKLIST FOR HRS2 CONCERNS

Instructions: Obtain as much "up front" information as possible prior to conducting fieldwork. Complete the form in as much detail as you can, providing attachments as necessary. Cite the source for all information obtained.

Site name: American Metals Company, INC
City, County, State: Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia
EPA ID No.: GAD 000827873
Person responsible for form: G. Carton
Date: 5/19/89

Air Pathway

Describe any potential air emission sources onsite:
None known

Identify any sensitive environments within 4 miles:

Identify the maximally exposed individual (nearest residence or regularly occupied building - workers do count): Workers at the facility

Groundwater Pathway

Identify any areas of karst terrain:
N/A

Identify additional population due to consideration of wells completed in overlying aquifers to the AOC: None

Do significant targets exist between 3 and 4 miles from the site?
No

Is the AOC a sole source aquifer according to Safe Drinking Water Act? (i.e. is the site located in Dade, Broward, Volusia, Putnam, or Flager County, Florida)
No

Surface Water Pathway

Are there intakes located on the extended 15-mile migration pathway?

NO

Are there recreational areas, sensitive environments, or human food chain targets (fisheries) along the extended pathway? yes, recreational fishing.

Onsite Exposure Pathway

Is there waste or contaminated soil onsite at 2 feet below land surface or higher?

UNKNOWN

Is the site accessible to non-employees (workers do not count)?

yes, not fenced.

Are there residences, schools, or daycare centers onsite or in close proximity?

NO

Are there barriers to travel (e.g., a river) within one mile?

NO

EPA

Potential Hazardous Waste Site

Site Inspection Report

[redacted]

Site Inspection Report

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GAD | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000827873

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
American Metals Company, Inc	1150 Marietta Industrial Drive, NE

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG. DIST.
Marietta	GA		Cobb		

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP
		☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL ____ ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL ☐ F. OTHER ____ ☐ G. UNKNOWN

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION	02 SITE STATUS	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
04 12 89 (MONTH DAY YEAR)	☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE	1969 (BEGINNING YEAR) Present (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☒ B. EPA CONTRACTOR NUS Corp (Name of firm) ☐ C. MUNICIPAL ☐ D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR ____ (Name of firm)
☐ E. STATE ☐ F. STATE CONTRACTOR ____ (Name of firm) ☐ G. OTHER ____ (Specify)

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR	06 TITLE	07 ORGANIZATION	08 TELEPHONE NO.
Mary McDonald	Env. Scientist	NUS	(404) 938-7710
09 OTHER INSPECTORS	10 TITLE	11 ORGANIZATION	12 TELEPHONE NO.
Ron Wilde	Biologist	NUS	(404) 938-7710
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO.
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one)	18 TIME OF INSPECTION	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS
☐ PERMISSION ☐ WARRANT	1330	Partly Cloudy 65°F

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NO.
Mario Villamarzo	EPA Region 4	(404) 347-5065
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO.	08 DATE
---	---	---	---	---
Geof Carton	FIT 4	NUS Corp	(904) 738-7710	05 19 89 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA0	000827873

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A SOLID
- ☐ B POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C SLUDGE
- ☐ D OTHER _____ (Specify)
- ☐ E SLURRY
- ☑ F LIQUID
- ☐ G GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____

CUBIC YARDS _____

NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☒ A TOXIC
- ☐ B CORROSIVE
- ☐ C RADIOACTIVE
- ☒ D PERSISTENT
- ☐ E SOLUBLE
- ☐ F INFECTIOUS
- ☒ G FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H IGNITABLE
- ☐ I HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K REACTIVE
- ☐ L INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE	UNKNOWN		from plant water treatment system
OLW	OILY WASTE	UNKNOWN		waste oil from fork lifts
SOL	SOLVENTS	80	Drums	every 3 months from cleaning
PSO	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS	UNKNOWN		
BAS	BASES	UNKNOWN		
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
OLW	Waste oil		UNKNOWN		
SOL	Spent Solvents		sent to recycler		
ACD	chromic acid		treated at plant discharge to WWTP		

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + State files

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☐ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Documented (N/D) groundwater not used in this area

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D No surface water intakes in area

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D

01 ☐ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D See above

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/D

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GAD | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000822873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ K DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include common and scientific names)
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ L CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ M UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/Runoff, Standing liquids, Leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ O CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Waste water from facility is discharged to sewer
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ P ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/D
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

06 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS
N/D

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)
EPA + State files

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED (Check all that apply)	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
☐ A. NPDES				
☐ B. UIC				
☐ C. AIR				
☐ D. RCRA				
☐ E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
☐ F. SPCC PLAN				
☐ G. STATE (Specify)				
☐ H. LOCAL (Specify)				
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)				
☐ J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL (Check all that apply)	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE
☐ A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT		
☐ B. PILES		
☑ C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ E. TANK, BELOW GROUND		
☐ F. LANDFILL		
☐ G. LANDFARM		
☐ H. OPEN DUMP		
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)		

04 TREATMENT (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. INCINERATION
- ☐ B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
- ☐ C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL
- ☐ D. BIOLOGICAL
- ☐ E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING
- ☐ F. SOLVENT RECOVERY
- ☐ G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY
- ☐ H. OTHER (Specify)

05 OTHER

- ☒ A. BUILDINGS ON SITE

06 AREA OF SITE

_____ (Units)

07 COMMENTS

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Check one)

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE ☐ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☐ NO

02 COMMENTS

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + State files

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE: GAD | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000827803

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY (Check as appropriate)

	SURFACE	WELL
COMMUNITY	A. ☒	B. ☐
NON-COMMUNITY	C. ☐	D. ☐

02 STATUS

ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED
A. ☐	B. ☐	C. ☐
D. ☐	E. ☐	F. ☐

03 DISTANCE TO SITE: Not on drainage path

A. _____ (mi)

B. _____ (mi)

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY (Check one)

☐ A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING ☐ B. DRINKING (Other sources available) COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (No other sources available) ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (Limited other sources available) ☒ D. NOT USED, UNUSABLE

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER _____

03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL _____ (mi)

04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
_____ (ft)	_____	_____ (ft)	_____ (gpm)	☐ YES ☒ NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS (Including pumping, depth, and diameter relative to construction and buildings)

10 RECHARGE AREA		11 DISCHARGE AREA	
☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS	☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE (Check one)

☒ A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION, DRINKING WATER SOURCE ☐ B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL ☐ D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
Sope Creek	☐	0.4 (mi)
Chattahoochee River	☐	10 (mi)
	☐	_____ (mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN

ONE (1) MILE OF SITE: A. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)

TWO (2) MILES OF SITE: B. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)

THREE (3) MILES OF SITE: C. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)

02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION _____ (mi)

03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE _____

04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING _____ (mi)

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, village, densely populated urban area)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	C00A27873

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

15 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☐ A. 10^{-4} - 10^{-6} cm/sec ☒ B. 10^{-4} - 10^{-6} cm/sec ☐ C. 10^{-4} - 10^{-3} cm/sec ☐ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

16 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☐ A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE (10^{-4} - 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE (10^{-2} - 10^{-4} cm/sec) ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

33 DEPTH TO BEDROCK	34 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE	35 SOIL pH	
_____ (ft)	_____ (ft)	_____	

36 NET PRECIPITATION	37 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL	38 SLOPE		
		SITE SLOPE	DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE	TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
_____ (in)	_____ (in)	_____ %		_____ %

39 FLOOD POTENTIAL	40
SITE IS IN _____ YEAR FLOODPLAIN	☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

41 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)		42 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)
ESTUARINE	OTHER	None (mi)
A. _____ (mi)	B. _____ (mi)	ENDANGERED SPECIES: _____

43 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:			
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: PRIME AG LAND	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: AG LAND
A. on site (mi)	B. _____ (mi)	C. _____ (mi)	D. _____ (mi)

44 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

Surface water runoff from the facility flows generally south overland 9
into Butler Swamp Creek. The creek trends southwest for 2 to 3 miles
before entering the Chattahoochee River which continues south for the
evaluation of the surface migration pathway. No surface water intakes
are located along this route. There is recreational fishing, but
of minor nature.

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA & state files

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827877

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE			
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE ☒ GROUND ☐ AERIAL — 02 IN CUSTODY OF: Nus Corp (NAME OF ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL)

03 MAPS ☒ YES ☐ NO — 04 LOCATION OF MAPS: Nus Corp

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + State files

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	08 NAME (PARENT COMPANY)	09 D+B NUMBER
Metal Coaters of Georgia			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY / 13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY / 13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY / 13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY / 13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first) / IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (If applicable; list most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
American Metals Co, Inc			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
Prior Coated Metals			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
Southcoats			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY / 06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + State files

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	000827873

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES — None Known

01 ☐ A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. WASTE REPACKAGED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. ON SITE BURIAL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ L. ENCAPSULATION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. CUTOFF WALLS — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GAD | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000827873

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ S. CAPPING/COVERING — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + state files

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GAD	GA0827873

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☑ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Notice of violation was called for based on VIG/ES inspection, In violation because waste oil had not been classified, Storage over 90 days, drums of waste not properly marked, and containers not in good condition,

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA + state files

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

Reference 1

Received
850627
C/B Warren

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET
AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC.
GAD000827873

Operations at this facility began in 1969 under the ownership of Southcoats. In 1975, the plant was sold to Prior Coated Metals, Inc. who operated the facility until it was purchased by the American Metals Co., Inc. in 1980. Since its inception in 1969, the facility has been used to paint rolls of steel sheeting. This facility is presently classified as a generator; its Part A application has been withdrawn.

In a phone conversation on 6/17/85, the facility engineer, Mr. Carl Houser, seemed unsure of hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980. Since that date, the facility has generated small quantities of waste paint, solvents, caustics and chromic acids. These wastes have been discharged under permit to the local POTW. A wastewater treatment system was operative at one time during the 1970's or early 1980's. The system was apparently cleaned out and the accumulated sludges were drummed. In a conversation on 6/17/85, Frances Hallahan of the Georgia EPD stated that when she visited the site on 1/16/85, several rusty drums containing waste water treatment sludges were located in back of the facility. Ms. Hallahan indicated that the Generator Compliance Unit of the Georgia EPD is requiring the facility to furnish analytical results for the sludge. The facility plans to have a new waste water treatment system in operation by December 1985.

The facility is located in an industrial park adjacent to Marietta, Georgia. The area around the facility is moderately to heavily populated. Surface run-off from the site enters a small lake about 1/4 mile to the south. Ground water is not known to be used in the site area.

The site is assessed a "low" priority for a Site Inspection because information on hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 is incomplete.

CSW/mcw020

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000827873

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
American Metals Company, Inc.	1150 Marietta Industrial Drive, NE				
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Marietta	GA	30062	Cobb	067	07
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE: 33° 58' 43.5"	LONGITUDE: 084° 32' 16.0"				

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road): From Intersection of Hwy. 41 and Allgood Road, proceed north on Hwy 41 and turn right (NE) on 1st road to the right. Proceed 1/4 mile to Web Drive and turn right (east). Proceed for 1,000 yds. and turn left (north) onto Marietta Industrial Drive. The facility is the last building on the right at the end of the road.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
Donn Corporation	1000 Crocker Road			
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
West Lake	OH	44145	(216) 871-1000	
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
			( )	

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER-OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☒ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☒ YES ☐ NO DATE: 02/08/85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)
BY (Check all that apply): ☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☒ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR ☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
F. Hallahan
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one): ☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN

03 YEARS OF OPERATION: 1969 (BEGINNING YEAR) | continuing (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
caustics
chromic acid
paint sludges
solvents (unspecified)

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Low - information on hazardous waste handling prior to 1980 is incomplete.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☐ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☒ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)			03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Carl Patton-Plant Supt.	American Metals Company, Inc.			(404) 427-9471
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Steve Walker	DNR	EPD-RAU	(404) 656-7404	06 17 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

J. Simonic

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- A. SOLID
- B. POWDER, FINES
- X C. SLUDGE
- D. OTHER (Specify)
- E. SLURRY
- X F. LIQUID
- G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

- TONS
- CUBIC YARDS
- NO. OF DRUMS: unknown

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- X A. TOXIC
- B. CORROSIVE
- C. RADIOACTIVE
- D. PERSISTENT
- E. SOLUBLE
- F. INFECTIOUS
- X G. FLAMMABLE
- H. IGNITABLE
- I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- J. EXPLOSIVE
- K. REACTIVE
- L. INCOMPATIBLE
- M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE	unknown	----	containing paint wastes, solvents
OLW	OILY WASTE			and caustics.
SOL	SOLVENTS	unknown	----	unspecified chlorinated solvents
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS	unknown	----	chromic acid
BAS	BASES	unknown	----	in sludges
MES	HEAVY METALS	unknown	----	in paint wastes and chromic acid

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
MES	Chromium	7440-47-3	unknown prior to 1980	unknown	----

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Trip Report by Frances Hallahan dated 2/8/85 and telephone conversation with the facility engineer on 6/17/85 - Memo attached.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☐ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 X F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) X POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1 - 3 (Acres) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 are unknown.

01 ☐ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include name(s) of species)

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☒ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Spills, runoff, standing liquids, leaking drums) — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 are unknown.

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL, UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown

IV. COMMENTS

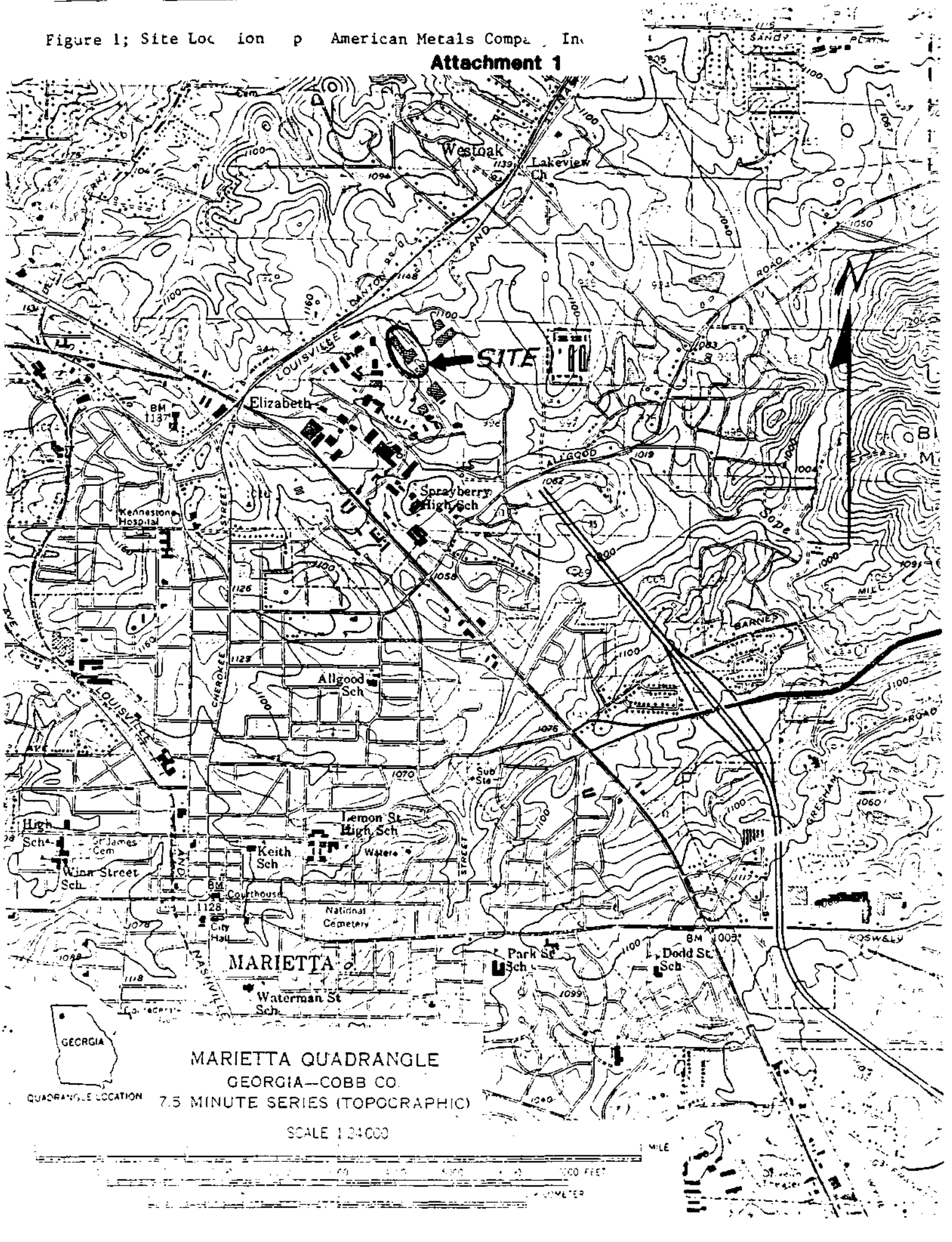
In a phone conversation on 6/17/85, Carl Houser (Facility Engineer) seemed uncertain of hazardous waste handling procedures at the site prior to 1980.

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Phone conversation on 6/17/85 with the Facility Engineer, Carl Houser - Memo attached.

Figure 1; Site Loc ion p American Metals Compa , In

Attachment 1



Attachment 2

Department of Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET S W
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

JOE D. TANNER
Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER
Division Director

FILE COPY September 7, 1983

Mr. Sandor Frecska
Manager, Manufacturing Eng.
Donn Corporation
1000 Crocker Road
Westlake, OH 44145

RE: Request for Facility Status
Changes for American Metals Co.
Marietta, GA GAD000827873

Dear Mr. Frecska:

This will acknowledge receipt of your request for withdrawal of your application for a Hazardous Waste Facility permit.

Based on the information provided, and an inspection made on August 30, 1983, withdrawal of your application is warranted and your permit application has been placed in our inactive files.

As requested, your status has been changed to a generator and your EPA Identification Number has been retained. Storage of waste for less than ninety (90) days requires compliance with 40 CFR 262.34 of Georgia's Rules for Hazardous Waste Management.

Please be advised that withdrawal of your permit application invalidates any variance that you received to continue existing hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal during the permit review process and that based on our concurrence with your withdrawal request, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency will terminate your facility's interim status.

Should you wish to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in the future, it will be necessary that a hazardous waste handling permit be issued, prior to the construction of such facilities, under authority of Section 8 of the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act and paragraphs .10 and .11 of Georgia's Rules for Hazardous Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-11.

If further clarification is needed on this matter, please feel free to contact Ms. Verona Barnes at 404/656-7802.

Sincerely,

John D. Taylor, Jr., Program Manager
Industrial & Hazardous Waste
Management Program

JDT:vbb:680

cc: James H. Scarbrough
Joe Surowiec
David Cheek
File: American Metals Co. (Y)

Attachment 3

Department of Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET S W
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER

FILE COPY

TRIP REPORT
February 8, 1985

Site Name and Location: American Metals Company, Inc. (e)
1150 Marietta Industrial Drive, N.E.
Marietta, Georgia 30062

Trip By: Frances M. Hallahan FH

Accompanied By: None

Date of Trip: January 16, 1985; 1:30 p.m.; cloudy, cold.

Officials Contacted: Mr. Carl H. Patton, Plant Superintendent
(404)427-9471

Mr. Carl Hauser, Facility Engineer

Reference: Complaint #5-136

Comments:

1. Process: This facility paints large rolls of steel sheeting which is then shipped elsewhere for fabrication. They are technically described as a "coil coater". The steel rolls are uncoiled and fed through the following steps:

a) Caustic wash, which removes the oil coating on the steel
b) Water rinse
c) Iron phosphate pre-treatment
d) Water rinse
e) Final rinse in a weak solution of chromic acid
f) Prime and/or finish coat of paint. If the prime coat contains chrome ;
g) Oven bake to cure the paint
h) Cooled
i) Re-coiled and packed for shipment
j) Some coils are cut to smaller sizes after coating

The paint is applied with rollers, so there is no paint overspray waste. Solvents are used to clean the rolls, and about 80 drums of spent solvents are generated every 90 days. These are appropriately manifested as a hazardous waste to Arivec Chemicals.

All washwater, rinses and spent baths, and bottom sludges are fed to the wastewater treatment system. The officials admitted that this system has not been working properly since they located here in 1980. At present, all wastewater treatment is shut down completely, and the waste stream is fed untreated to the city sewer connection. The officials explained that the city is aware of this discharge, and they are allowed to discharge until the wastewater treatment system becomes operative, with in about 6 weeks. This untreated discharge is probably the basis of the complaint by an anonymous employee. The new system will consist of:

a) Chrome treatment with sodium metabisulfite
b) Oil skim
c) pH adjustment
d) Clarifier
e) Filter press
f) Discharge of effluent to city sewer

The filter press sludge will be hazardous because of the chrome content. The sludge will also be high in zinc hydroxide because the caustic bath draws the zinc from the steel to form zinc hydroxide.

2. Plant Tour

General plant housekeeping was good. The 3-stage washer is self contained, and solvent handling in the paint room is satisfactory, except that the spent solvents are not labelled at the point of generation. At the time of this inspection, a tanker truck from Arivec was in the process of pumping out about 40 drums of paint/solvent waste. These drums were also not labelled and dated. The officials explained that these drums would be used over again to collect more waste. Empty drums of fresh solvent, the iron phosphate, and chrome, are recycled back to suppliers at the time of delivery.

The facility generates about 1 drum every 3 months of waste motor oil from the fork lifts in the plant. We agreed that the oil would be tested for hazardousness.

Inspection of the outside clarifier revealed 7 drums of sludge which were generated when the old wastewater treatment system was in operation. These were unlabelled and uncovered, and officials admitted that they had been accumulating for over 90 days.

3. Wastes Generated:

a) Spent paint solvents - about 80 drums/3 months
b) Wastewater treatment sludge - hazardous
c) oil to be skimmed from wastewater treatment
d) Waste motor oil.

4. Examination of Paperwork:

Manifests for spent solvents were in order, and reflect shipment within the 90 day period. There is no inspection program for the hazardous wastes, and the facility has no Preparedness and Prevention Plan, Contingency Plan or Personnel Training Program.

Conclusions: Facility is in violation of:

40 CFR 262.11 "Determination", because waste oil has not been identified as hazardous or non-hazardous;

40 CFR 262.34(a) "Accumulation Time", because 7 drums of sludge have been stored over 90 days, and because both sludge and paint solvent waste are not marked "Hazardous Waste", and are not marked with beginning dates of accumulation;

40 CFR 262.34(a)(4) "Accumulation Time", because the facility has no Preparedness and Prevention Plan, Contingency Plan, or Personnel Training Program.

40 CFR 265, Subpart I, "Containers", because some containers of hazardous waste are not kept in good condition and are uncovered, and because there is no weekly inspection of containers.

Recommendations and follow-up Required: Send NOV.

Photographs: None

Reviewed By: George Morris 2-12-85

Attachments: Copy of Complaint

FH:djb:005

cc: Frances Hallahan
Complaint Log #5-136
Howard Barefoot

File: American Metals Co. (R)

Attachment 4

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Site Name: [illegible] I.D.# [illegible]

Location Address: [illegible] Dr. [illegible]

Phone: ([illegible])[illegible]7 - [illegible].

Contact: [illegible] House

Title: [illegible]

Address: [illegible] 44145

Phone: (1-800)321 - 4199.

Authority: Section 3012 of CERCLA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

Facility has notified EPA via - RCRA 3001 site is in HWDMS
CERCLA 103c site is in NOTIS

Need Information concerning waste generation and disposal prior to Nov. 19, 1980.

How long has facility been in operation? Since 1971

What kind of wastes were generated and how much?

chlorinated solvents, some waste paint, caustics and small amounts of acid.

Was it disposed on site and where?

"not to my knowledge"

Was it transported offsite and where?

past - unknown, current - all hazardous waste is currently discharged to the local sewer.

Was it treated and how?

past - unknown, current - discharged to POTW

Have there been any past spills? Describe.

"not to my knowledge"

Date of call: 6/17/85 Time: 1:55 p.m.

[signature]

Reference 2

a product of

J. L. DARLING CORPORATION

TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98421 U.S.A.

"Rite in the Rain."
WEATHERPROOF

LEVEL

NOTEBOOK NO. 311

EJ-1347

American Metals Co, Inc

T.D.D.# T4-5701-02

Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

Project Manager: Geoff Carton

LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS
REVISED - NOVEMBER 29, 1988

NOTE: ALL LANGUAGE SHOULD BE FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE

1. Record on front cover of the Logbook: TDD No., Site Name, Site Location, Project Manager
2. All entries are made using ink. Draw a single line though errors. Initial and date corrections.
3. Statement of Work Plan, Study Plan, and Safety Plan discussion and distribution to field team with team member signatures.
5. Sign and date each page. Project Manager is to review and sign off on each logbook daily.
6. Document all calibration and pre-operational checks of equipment. Provide serial numbers of equipment used onsite.
7. Provide reference to Sampling Field Sheets for detailed sampling information.
8. Describe sampling locations in detail and document all changes from project planning documents.
9. Provide a site sketch with sample locations and photo locations.
10. Maintain photo log by completing the stamped information at the end of the logbook.
11. If no site representative is on hand to accept the receipt for samples an entry to that effect must be placed in the logbook.
12. Record I.D. numbers of COC and receipt for sample forms used. Also record numbers of destroyed documents.
13. Complete SMO information in the space provided.

All entries will be made by myself, Mary McDonald. All entries will be signed by the project manager, Geoff Carton.

Errors will marked through and initialed

We the undersigned understand the scope of work as stated in the project work plan:

Mary McDonald
Ronald Harden

000001

000002

4-12-89

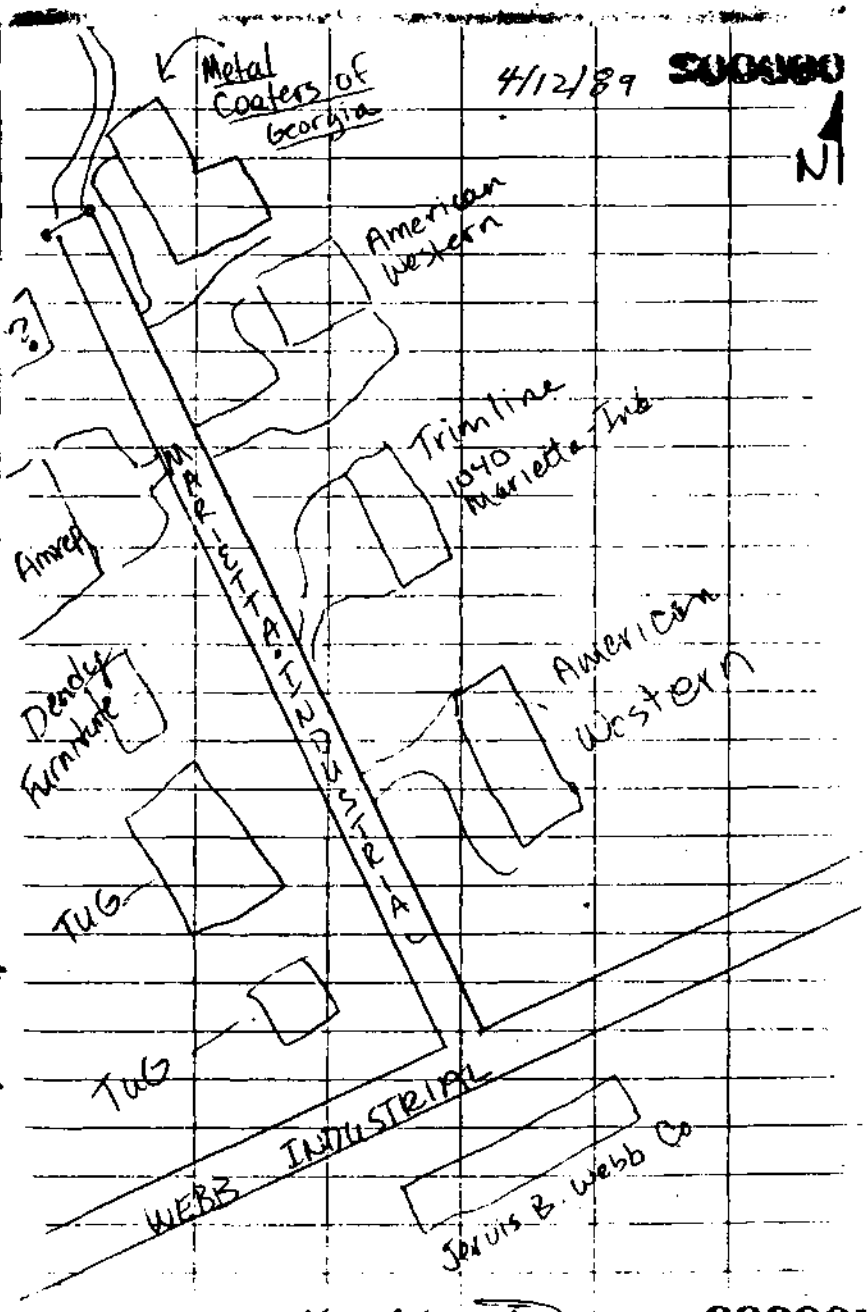
1:30 - Sunny / Partly cloudy
65°

Arrived at the 1150 Marietta Industrial Drive. The name has changed to Metal Coaters of Georgia.

The road ends right in front of Metal Coaters with a gate. The topo map shows the road going around a curve to join another road.

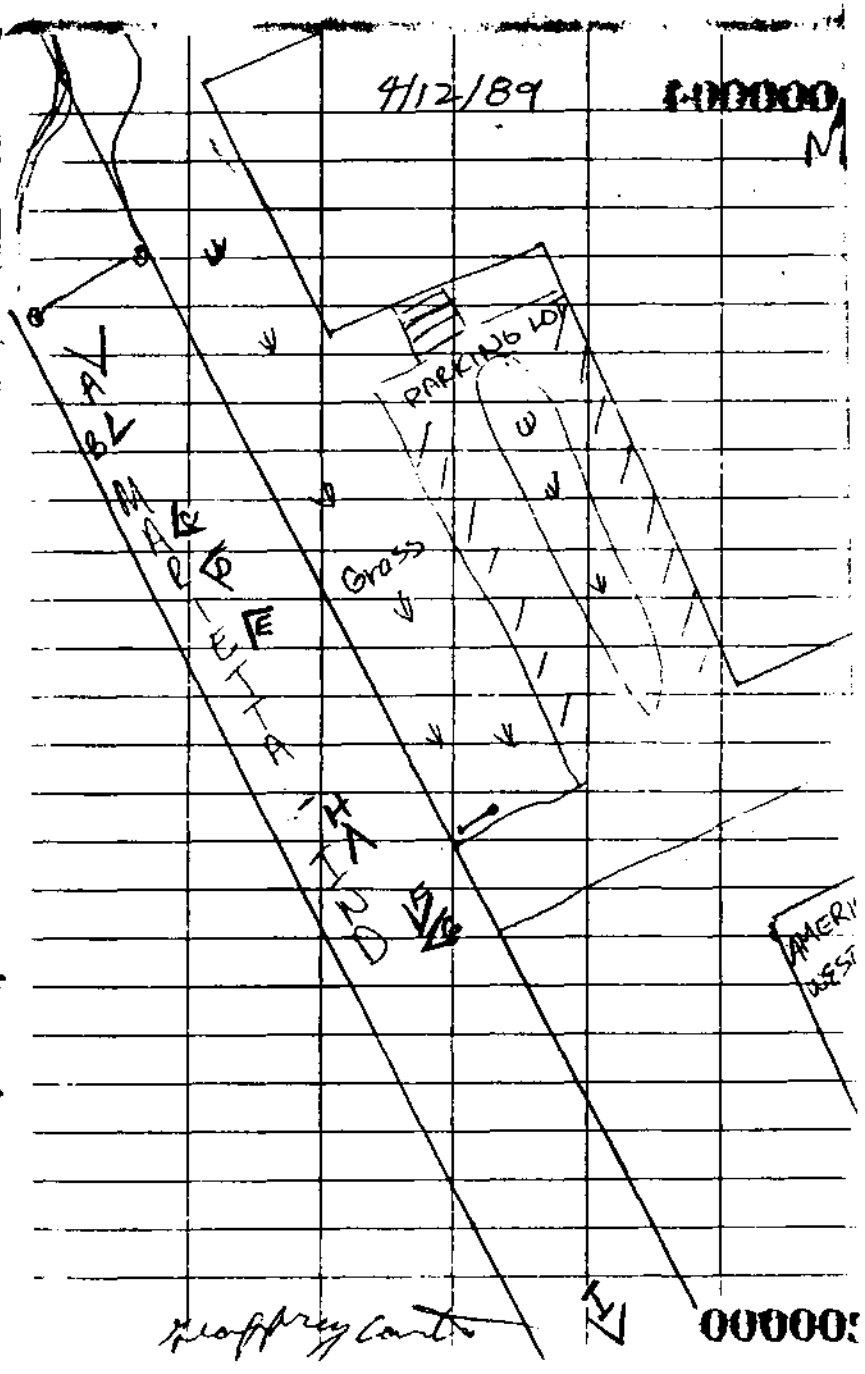
The facility is located in an industrialized area. The facility had cars in its parking lot and trucks were going in and out of their driveway. There is no fencing and one gate was left open.

Drainage over land appears to be going south east. The back of the property may have railroad tracks



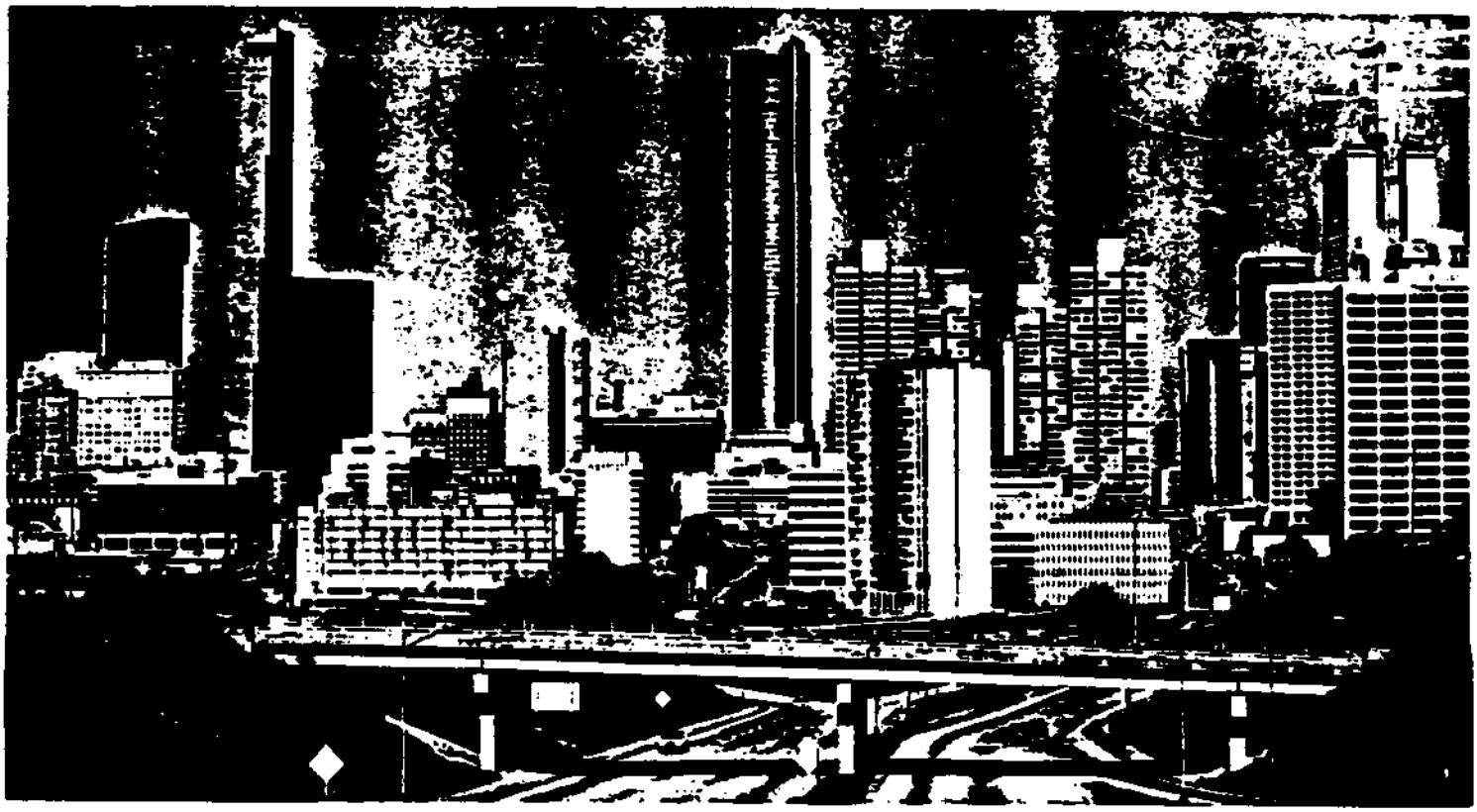
000003

that may direct the surface drainage another way. We could not walk around the property to see the Sprayberry high school is moved to a different location and the high school that is there now is the Joe Walker high school. The high school looks abandoned.



GEOLOGY OF THE GREATER ATLANTA REGION

Keith I. McConnell and Charlotte E. Abrams



Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Geologic Survey

BULLETIN 96

(1958) redefined the ages for the previously mentioned rock units and gave an age of approximately 295 m.y. for the Panola Granite. Interest in the age of these post-metamorphic intrusive rocks continued into the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's as the methodology of isotopic dating improved and the precision of the age determinations was refined. Although the exact ages for these intrusive bodies varied, the succeeding reports (i.e., Long and others, 1959; Whitney and others, 1976; Dallmeyer, 1978; Atkins and Higgins, 1980; Higgins and Atkins, 1981) essentially confirmed late Paleozoic ages for the post-metamorphic intrusive rocks. The results of investigations into the timing of metamorphism were being reported at the same time as ages for post-metamorphic intrusives. Initial K-Ar work on schists and gneisses in the southern Piedmont by Pinson and others (1957), Kulp and Eckelmann (1961) and Long and others (1959) indicated ages from approximately 350 m.y. to 250 m.y. with a distinct "younging" trend to the southeast from Atlanta. Kulp and Eckelmann (1961) suggested that these ages indicated two periods of regional metamorphism: one at approximately 350 m.y. and the second near 250 m.y. ago. Using the above ages, Hurst (1970) coined the term "hot belt" for the area containing the younger ages. Stonebraker (1973) provided additional K-Ar analyses on samples from traverses across the Brevard zone near Atlanta. Finally, Dallmeyer (1975) indicated that $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ ages suggested that the younger age-dates obtained by K-Ar methods are the result of differences in cooling and uplift rates. He suggested an age of 365 m.y. for peak metamorphism of the region described here as southern Piedmont (Dallmeyer, 1975).

Outside of isotopic dating efforts, geologic interest in the southern Piedmont during the late 1950's and 1960's was concentrated around the Stone Mountain Granite. Reports regarding mineralogical variation (Wright, 1966), weathering (Grant, 1963), and intrusion mechanics (Grant, 1969) of the Stone Mountain Granite were published during this time period. Grant (1962) also led a field trip into the Stone Mountain-Lithonia district. The 1970's and early 1980's saw a continuation of geologic interest in the Stone Mountain Granite. Reports on the origin (Whitney and others, 1976) and geochemistry (Atkins and others, 1980b) of the Stone Mountain Granite as well as another field trip guidebook for the area (Grant and others, 1980) were published.

After a gap of over a decade, publication on the stratigraphy and structure of the southern Piedmont resumed in the mid-1960's with the publications on the Brevard zone by Higgins (1966, 1968). In the recent past, reports regarding the various aspects of stratigraphy and structure were published (i.e., Atkins and Higgins, 1978, 1980; Atkins and others, 1980a; Higgins and others, 1980a, 1980b; Higgins and Atkins, 1981; Kline, 1980, 1981).

Much of the preceding geologic information from all of the aforementioned geographic areas was included in the compilation of the 1976 State Geologic Map of Georgia. This map also included unpublished reconnaissance mapping by various geologists (Georgia Geologic Survey, 1976).

STRATIGRAPHY

Introduction

Detailed and reconnaissance geologic mapping has formed the basis on which stratigraphic successions for the Blue Ridge, northern Piedmont and southern Piedmont were developed. Much of this mapping expanded upon earlier reconnaissance mapping by many authors.

In the Blue Ridge, the proposed stratigraphic terminology and correlations are, to some degree, a return to those of C.W. Hayes (1895) in his unpublished report on the Cartersville 30-minute sheet. Although written nearly 100 years ago, Hayes' report on the Cartersville area, particularly the stratigraphic correlations and his interpretation of the relationship between the Corbin Gneiss Complex and its cover rocks, is consistent with our interpretations.

South of the Allatoona fault and north of the Brevard zone, imprecise and over-extended terms such as Ashland and Wedowee are abandoned in favor of two major groups (i.e., New Georgia and Sandy Springs Groups) that are distinguished on the basis of lithology, protolith, and depositional environment. Resolution of a recognizable stratigraphy in the northern Piedmont also has led to the recognition of stratigraphic indicators for massive sulfide and gold deposits (Abrams and McConnell, 1982a).

Southeast of the Brevard fault zone, Higgins and Atkins (1981) defined the Atlanta Group. In this report, we use units defined by Higgins and Atkins, but reinterpret the structural setting, redefining the major structural feature, the Newnan-Tucker synform, as a synformal anticline rather than a synformal syncline as originally proposed (Higgins and Atkins, 1981). The stratigraphic succession used in the Valley and Ridge is after Cressler (1970) and Cressler and others (1979), which were modified from Hayes (1902) and Butts and Gildersleeve (1948).

The following discussion describes in detail only those rock units that are in areas which have undergone substantial revision during this investigation. In this report capitalization of previously defined stratigraphic units follows the original author's usage unless otherwise defined in this text. For a description of all stratigraphic units within the Greater Atlanta Regional area see Appendix A of this report.

Stratigraphy of the Valley and Ridge

Rocks ranging in age from Lower Cambrian(?) to Pennsylvanian are present in the Valley and Ridge portion of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map. Our work in the Valley and Ridge portion of the Greater Atlanta Region was directed at an area in the immediate vicinity of Cartersville (Fig. 2). For this reason we have limited our discussion of Valley and Ridge stratigraphy to rocks in that area. This means that only Lower Cambrian rocks (Chilhowee through Rome Formations) are discussed. The reader is referred to Appendix A for detailed descriptions of the Middle Cambrian through Pennsylvanian section in this area.

Overlying the Chilhowee Group is the Shady Dolomite. The boundaries of the Shady Dolomite in the Cartersville area are subject to some disagreement (Table 1). Kesler (1950) and Reade and others (1980) believe that the Shady Dolomite should be restricted to a basal, thin, black or dark-gray, fine-grained dolostone having paper-thin shale lamellae. In their interpretation, Reade and others (1980) place the overlying gray dolostone and interlayered dolostone and shale in the Rome Formation. In contrast, Cressler and others (1979) place all of the dolostones above the Chilhowee and below the Rome shales in the Shady Dolomite. Archaeocyathids were found in both the lower dark-gray unit and upper light-gray unit (Stan Bearden, personal commun., October, 1982). Costello and others (1982) note that the light-gray dolostones interfinger with shales that generally are assigned to the Rome Formation and indicate that they are time equivalents of the Rome Formation. This report follows the definition of the Shady Dolomite as reported by Cressler and others (1979) (Table 1).

The Rome Formation is composed of fine-grained, slightly calcareous, green to red sandstone (Butts and Gildersleeve, 1948). Sandstone is interlayered with greenish shale that weathers to a gray, pinkish or yellowish shale. Thin layers of limestone also are present.

Stratigraphy of the Blue Ridge

The Blue Ridge portion of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map is dominated by two major structural features which lie adjacent to each other (Fig. 3), the Salem Church anticlinorium and Murphy synclinorium. The determination of a stratigraphic succession in these two structures is complicated by 1) lack of continuous exposures, 2) multiple fold events, 3) both brittle and ductile faulting, 4) sedimentary facies changes, and 5) internal unconformities. The combination of the five above-mentioned factors has resulted in numerous, often conflicting, interpretations regarding the stratigraphic sequence. Generally, interpretations of the stratigraphic sequence in this area were dependent on whether or not the Corbin Gneiss Complex was considered as intrusive into the Blue Ridge sequence and if the Cartersville fault was interpreted to be present east of Cartersville. A brief summary of the various interpretations was presented in the Previous Works section of this report and will not be repeated here, but investigations related to this report (McConnell and Costello, 1980b, 1982a) have shown that Hayes' original work in the area, with minor modifications, is correct. Hayes' observations regarding the presence of a nonconformity between the

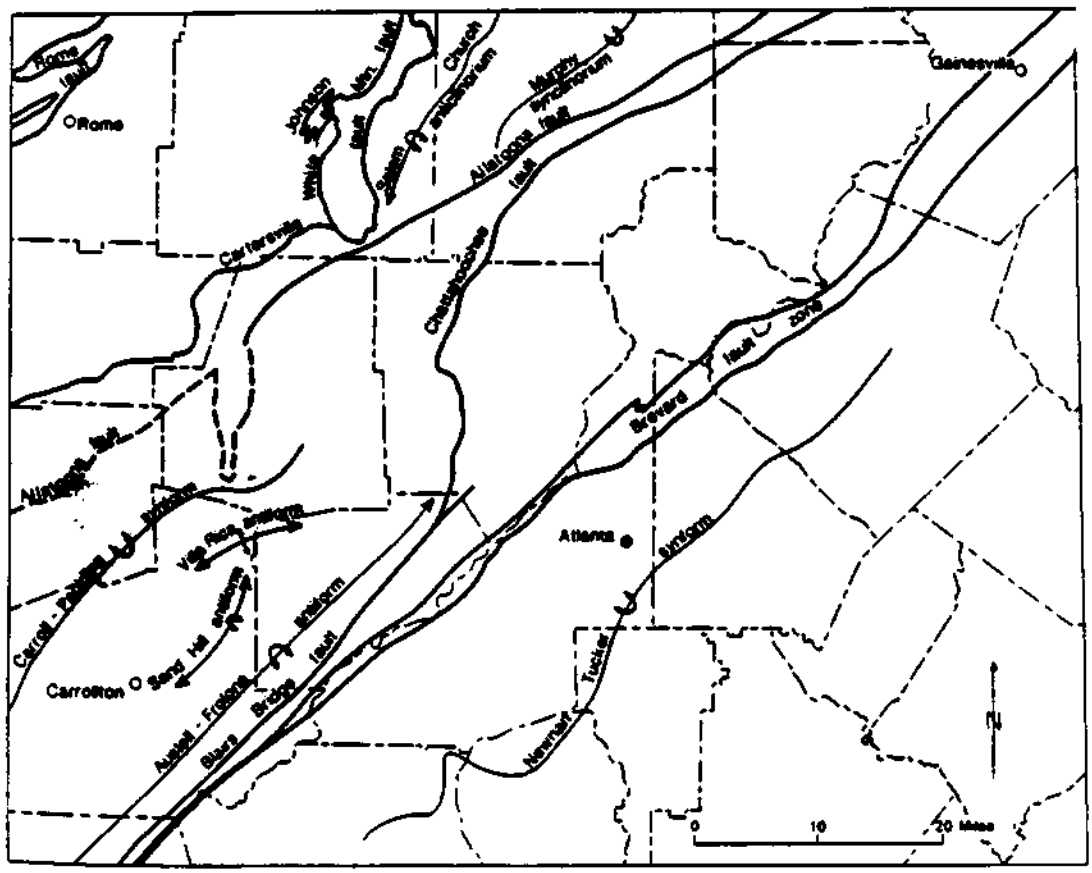


Figure 3. Major structural features of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map.

Stratigraphy of the Piedmont

NORTHERN PIEDMONT

Rocks lying between the Allatoona fault and the Brevard fault zone (Fig. 2) are defined in this report to be in the northern Piedmont. This usage diverges from common terminology used in Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia (i.e., Tull, 1978; Hurst, 1973; Hatcher, 1978a). In several recent reports (McConnell and Costello, 1980b; Abrams and McConnell, 1981a; McConnell and Abrams, 1982a, 1982b) the regional stratigraphy and structure in the northern Piedmont has been revised. These reports resulted from detailed and reconnaissance mapping carried out as part of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map project. A conclusion reached as a result of this mapping effort was that some names previously used to describe major rock units are no longer suitable. Prior to the studies mentioned above, major rock units in western Georgia were either assigned a numerical classification (Crawford and Medlin, 1973) or correlated with the Ashland and Wedowee units in Alabama (Hurst, 1973). The numerical classification used by Crawford and Medlin (1973) is inappropriate due to its dependence on a single major fold event as its basis. Multiple deformation and its influence on the local stratigraphy in the northern Piedmont is documented in many recent reports (Hatcher, 1977, 1978a; McConnell and Costello, 1980b; Abrams and McConnell, 1981a). The numerical designation therefore is abandoned in this report. Relating rocks of the northern Piedmont with the terms Ashland and Wedowee also is not appropriate. Ashland Mica Schist and Wedowee Formation are somewhat ambiguous field terms used by Prouty (1923) and Adams (1926) to describe major rock units in Alabama. Since its introduction, the name Ashland has held several different stratigraphic ranks including group status (Hurst, 1973) and supergroup status (Tull, 1978). Neathery and Reynolds (1973) suggested that the term "Ashland Mica Schist" be abandoned because they believe that units of the Wedowee Formation are traceable across metamorphic boundaries into rocks that were previously assigned to the Ashland Mica Schist. Also, the Wedowee Formation as defined by Bentley and Neathery (1970) contains units defined as part of the Ashland Supergroup by Tull (1978). To add to the confusion, rocks of the Ashland Supergroup as defined by Tull (1978) are present only in the Coosa block and rocks of the Wedowee are present only in the Tallapoosa block. Thomas and others (1979) indicate that only Tallapoosa block rocks (i.e., Wedowee Group and Emuckfaw-Heard sequence) are present in west Georgia north of the Brevard fault zone. However, Hurst (1978) has defined rocks of both Wedowee Formation and Ashland Group in the northern Piedmont of Georgia.

Due to their ambiguous original definition, their subsequent accumulation of several different stratigraphic ranks, and confusion over their boundaries, McConnell and Costello (1980b) suggested that both Ashland and Wedowee be dropped as stratigraphic names in Georgia. To replace Ashland and Wedowee in Georgia, McConnell and Costello (1980b) informally introduced the names Dallas group and Roosterville group. These two groups together with the Sandy Springs Group (Higgins and McConnell, 1978a, 1978b) encompassed all major rock units in the northern Piedmont of Georgia. In a subsequent report, Abrams and McConnell (1981a) revise the boundary between the Dallas and Roosterville groups an changed the name of the Dallas group to New Georgia Grou (Fig. 11). As a result of the boundary change, sequences rocks of dominantly volcanic origin comprise the New Georg Group.

Although areal separation and apparent lithologic di ferences prohibit any direct correlation with rocks in Georgi we speculate that rocks of the New Georgia Group are, at lea in part, equivalent to rocks of the Ashland Supergroup (Tabl 4). This is based primarily on the fact that both the Ne Georgia Group and Ashland Supergroup contain a larg proportion of metavolcanic rocks and similar types of or deposits. In addition, we also suggest that rocks defined a Wedowee Formation in Alabama (Tull, 1978) are equivaler to rocks of the Sandy Springs Group, particularly rocks of th Sandy Springs Group western belt. This correlation is base on lithologic similarities and the association of both Sand Springs Group and Wedowee Formation with major volcanic bearing rock groups (i.e., New Georgia Group and Ashlan Supergroup, respectively).

In their preliminary report, McConnell and Costell (1980b) indicated that the Sandy Springs Group was the oldes rock sequence in the northern Piedmont. This interpretatio was based on lithologic similarities between the Sandy Spring Group and Tallulah Falls Formation (Hatcher, 1974), th latter of which lies, at least in part, nonconformably o Grenville basement in northeast Georgia (Hatcher, 1977 1978a). Hatcher (1978a) also speculated, however, that a larg part of the Tallulah Falls Formation was deposited on oceani crust. Recent mapping in western Georgia supports th oceanic crust hypothesis. Rocks of the New Georgia Group ar interpreted to represent back-arc basin volcanics that formed on attenuated (rifted) continential crust. This interpretation is based on chemistry of the volcanic rocks in the New Georgi Group which is bimodal and suggests back-arc basin or ocea ridge tholeiite affinity (McConnell, 1980a; McConnell and Abrams, 1982b). The presence of attenuated and, possibly, largely engulfed continental crust is postulated to provide a source for the large volume of felsic volcanic rocks in the New Georgia Group and to provide a mechanism for the presence of Grenville basement unconformably beneath the Tallulah Falls Formation. We further speculate that as volcanic activity decreased in the basin, it was infilled by flysch facies greywackes, argillites and subordinate volcanic rocks of the Sandy Springs Group.

Another result of the detailed mapping in western Georgi is the confirmation of lithostratigraphic equivalence betwee rocks of the Roosterville group and Sandy Springs Group. McConnell and Costello (1980b) suggested the possible equi valence of the two units in their report. In this bulletin, we propose that the term "Roosterville group" be dropped and rocks previously within the Roosterville be considered to be the western belt of the Sandy Springs Group (Fig. 11). This proposal is based on lithologic similarities between units of the Sandy Springs Group and Roosterville group as well as on the presence of similar stratigraphic sequences in both groups.

In the following discussion an interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence in the northern Piedmont is presented. Due to a lack of definitive isotopic ages, regionally significant

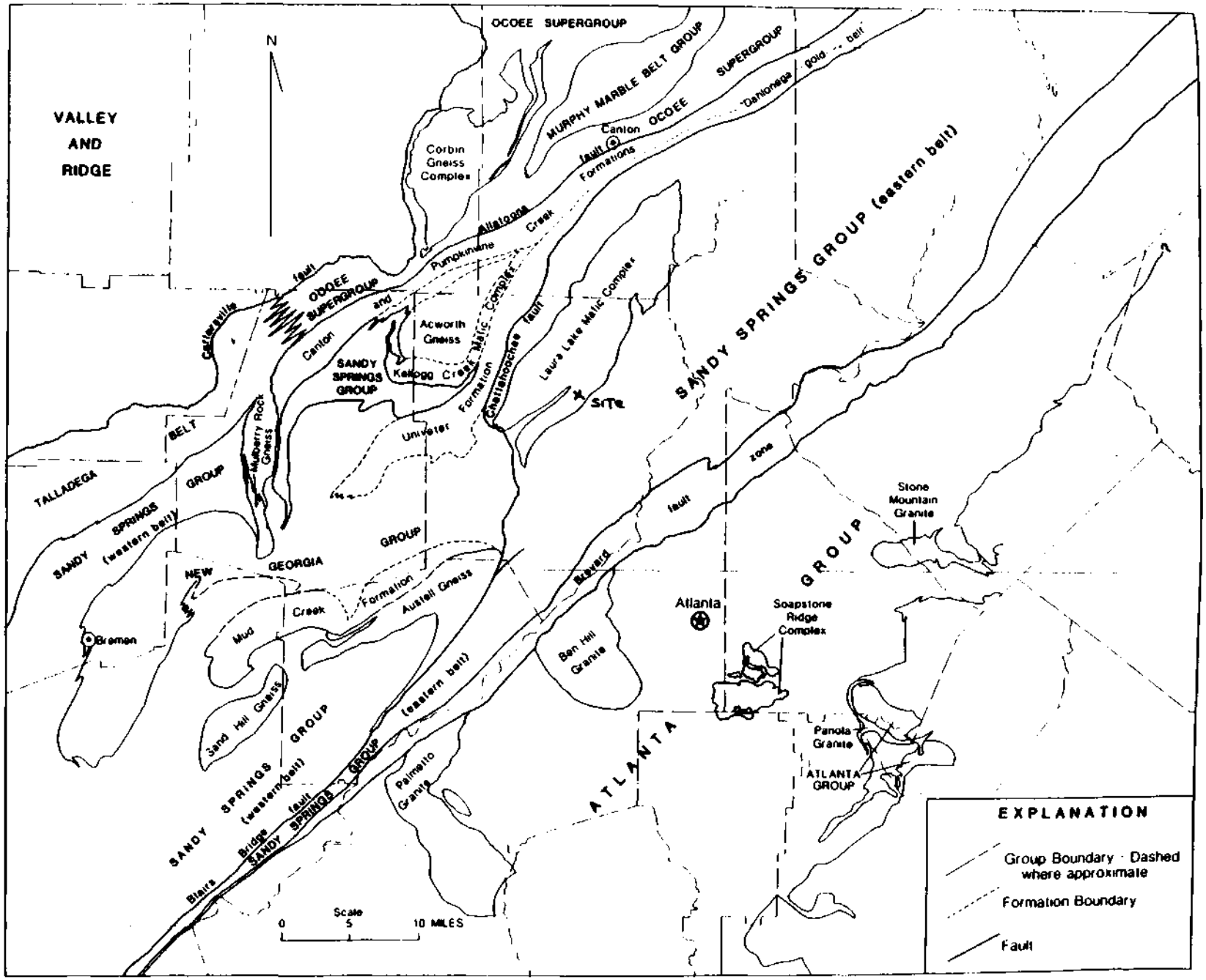


Figure 11. Group and formation boundaries of the crystalline rocks of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map.

Paleozoic intrusive rocks in the Piedmont may be divided into three main categories. These general categories include plutons interpreted as 1) premetamorphic, 2) pre- to synmetamorphic, and 3) postmetamorphic. Timing of the Paleozoic metamorphic event in the Piedmont is not exactly defined, but was interpreted to have occurred in the Piedmont southeast of the Brevard fault zone 365 m.y. ago by Dallmeyer (1975). Abrams and McConnell (1981b) suggested that the age of peak metamorphism in the northern Piedmont also is approximately 365 m.y. ago. An upper limit on the timing of metamorphism in Georgia may be assumed to be 350 m.y. based on the age of Elberton Granite (Whitney and Wenner, 1980). The three main categories of plutons have distinct chemical signatures. These signatures characterize the evolutionary changes which this portion of the Appalachian orogen has undergone.

Premetamorphic Intrusives (Category 1)

Intrusive rocks in the Piedmont portion of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map that were emplaced prior to major metamorphic and deformational events often have their original character masked by these subsequent events. In particular, it is difficult to distinguish between a fine-grained metaplutonic rock and a metavolcanic rock due to obliteration of most igneous textures by subsequent recrystallization. However, several premetamorphic plutons are recognizable in this area. Most of the plutons of this category are in close proximity to extrusive rocks of similar composition. Because of this association we have termed these intrusive and extrusive rocks, intrusive-extrusive complexes. Other characteristics of plutons in this category are general concordance with regional trends, low potassium concentrations in felsic units and moderately high TiO_2 concentrations in mafic units.

In the northern Piedmont, intrusive-extrusive complexes are recognized only in the New Georgia Group where they are associated with numerous volcanogenic massive sulfide and gold deposits (Abrams and others, 1981; McConnell and Abrams, 1982b). Intrusions of this category also have been affected by all major episodes of penetrative deformation to have affected the Piedmont. The Villa Rica Gneiss, Laura Lake Mafic Complex, Acworth Gneiss, Kellogg Creek Mafic Complex and Galts Ferry Gneiss are members of the premetamorphic category north of the Brevard fault zone, while biotite-plagioclase gneisses in the Big Cotton Indian, Camp Creek, and possibly Promised Land Formations as well as the Norcross Gneiss may represent premetamorphic intrusive-extrusive complexes south of the Brevard zone.

One of the characteristics of premetamorphic felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks in the New Georgia Group is the low concentration of potassium in these rocks. This characteristic is documented by major element analyses of the Galts Ferry Gneiss, Villa Rica Gneiss and Dallas gneiss (Table 5; Fig. 30) and modal analyses of the Villa Rica, Dallas, Galts Ferry and Acworth Gneisses (Table 9; Fig. 14). At this stage, some consideration must be given to the fact that potassium, due to its high mobility during metamorphism, may have migrated out of the felsic gneisses of this category (James Tull, personal commun., 1983). However, we find no evidence for this migration and feel that it would be fortuitous for potassium migration to occur preferentially in one rock unit in the northern Piedmont (New Georgia Group) with respect to another (Austell Gneiss). While we believe that potassium, sodium, aluminum, and magnesium alteration has affected many of the rocks in the New Georgia Group as seen in the coarse garnet-chlorite schists and coarse kyanite-quartz granofels, we interpret these as primary features formed largely by the hydrothermal plumbing system present when volcanic rocks of the New Georgia Group were being deposited.

Mafic intrusive complexes of category 1 in the northern Piedmont are the Laura Lake and Kellogg Creek Mafic Complexes. The Laura Lake and Kellogg Creek Complexes are apparently associated with mafic extrusives and with rocks of dacitic composition (i.e., Acworth Gneiss in association with the Kellogg Creek, see Plate I; and felsic components in the Laura Lake Complex).

The Laura Lake Mafic Complex is the largest intrusive-extrusive complex (approximately 80 sq. mi.) in the Piedmont portion of the Greater Atlanta Regional Map (Plate I). The term Laura Lake Mafic Complex was introduced informally by McConnell and Costello (1980b) to describe a large body of amphibolite, metagabbro and meta-ultramafic rocks in eastern Cobb and southern Cherokee Counties (Plate I). We propose to elevate the term to formal status. The Laura Lake Mafic Complex is named for exposures near Laura Lake in eastern Cobb County (Fig. 31).

The areal extent and mafic character of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex should result in a significant aeromagnetic signature; however, aeromagnetic maps currently available characterize the Laura Lake Complex as a series of elongate highs and lows (Higgins and Zietz, 1975). The composite mass of Laura Lake Complex is not distinguishable on aeromagnetic maps. This contrasts with iron formations associated with the Pumpkinvine Creek and Lost Mountain Formations (Higgins and Zietz, 1975) that form linear aeromagnetic highs in western Cobb County. Very high magnetic anomalies noted as Kennesaw Mountain by Higgins and Zietz (1975) probably are either an expression of iron formation known to be near this area or magnetite porphyroblasts present in the amphibolite and leucocratic gneiss (Fig. 32). Although Higgins and Zietz (1975) suggested that the gneiss at Kennesaw Mountain was allochthonous, lack of a significant aeromagnetic signature for the entire Laura Lake suggests that the complex is thin and probably rootless.

Chemically, the Laura Lake Complex bears some similarity to amphibolites in the New Georgia Group. The Laura Lake is separated from the outcrop belt of the New Georgia Group by a thin strip of Sandy Springs Group rocks. The outcrop pattern of the Laura Lake Complex suggests that it crosscuts stratigraphy in the Sandy Springs Group, particularly in central Cobb County where the Laura Lake Complex lies structurally beneath the Chattahoochee Palisades Quartzite at Sweat and Blackjack Mountains (Plate I). The aforementioned relationships suggest that the Laura Lake may have intruded rocks of the Sandy Springs Group. Due to lithologic similarities between the New Georgia Group and Laura Lake Complex, an alternative interpretation, which is favored by this report, is that the Laura Lake represents a slice of the New Georgia Group that, along with the Sandy Springs Group, was thrust over units of the New Georgia Group along the Chattahoochee fault (Plate I). Local faulting along the eastern margin of the Laura Lake Complex cuts out portions of the Sandy Springs Group. Rock exposures and (or) mapping are not extensive enough to conclusively prove one interpretation over another.

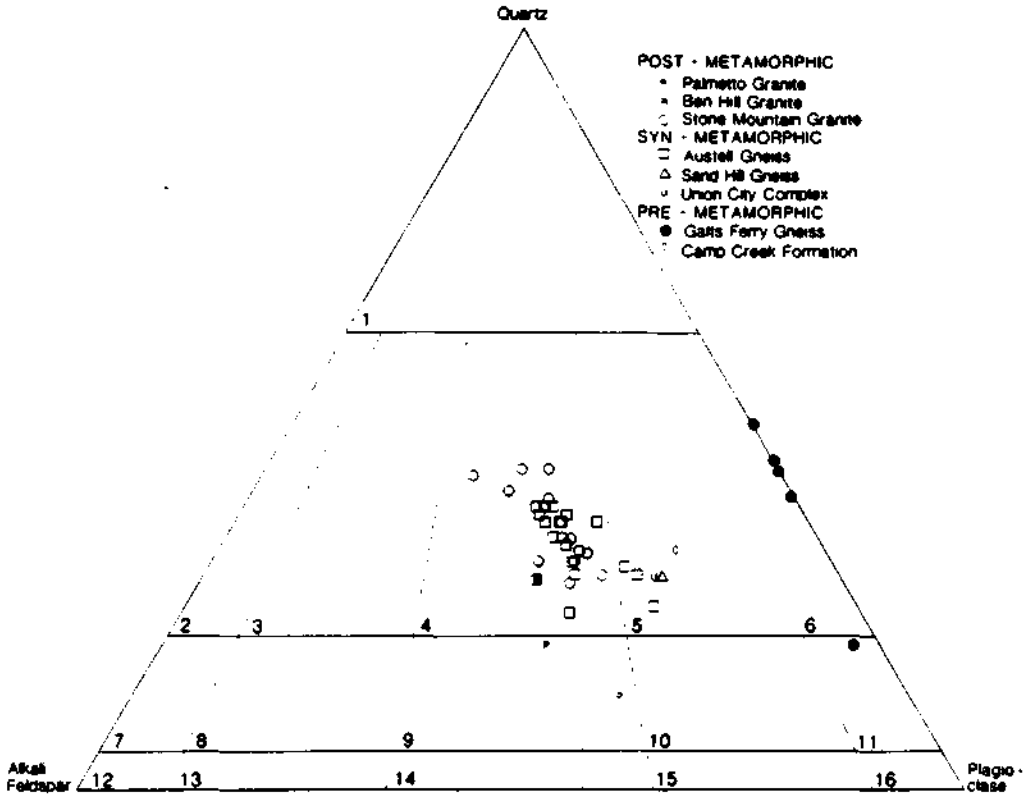


Figure 30. Plot of normative analyses of felsic igneous rocks in the Greater Atlanta Regional Map area, classification modified after Streckeisen (1976) modal diagram with quartz monzonite field added. Analyses after Grant and others (1980); Abrams (1983); this report. 1=Quartz-rich granitoids, 2=Alkali-feldspar granite, 3=Two-feldspar granite, 4=Quartz monzonite, 5=Granodiorite, 6=Quartz diorite, 7=Alkali-feldspar-quartz syenite, 8=Quartz syenite, 9=Quartz-rich monzonite, 10=Quartz monzodiorite, 11=Tonalite, 12=Alkali-feldspar syenite, 13=Syenite, 14=Monzonite, 15=Monzodiorite, 16=Diorite.

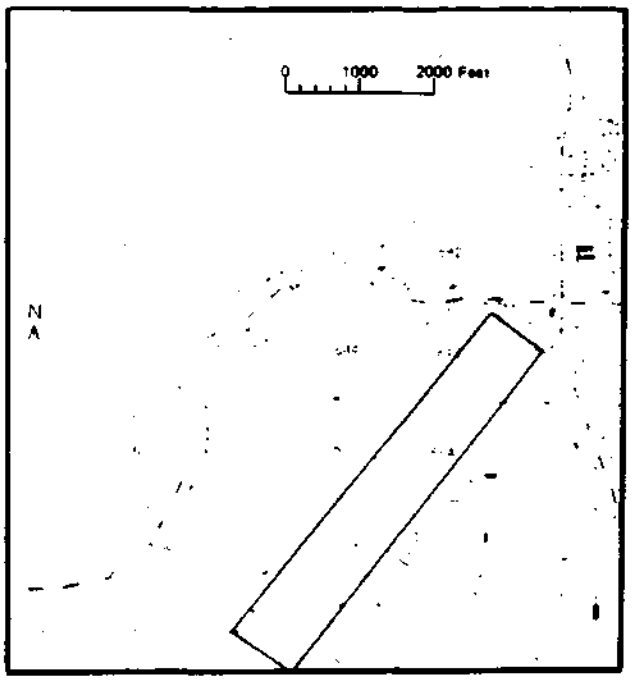


Figure 31. Type locality of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex (U.S. Geological Survey, Kennesaw, Georgia, 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle).

Figure 32. Photograph of magnetite porphyroblasts in exposure of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex, Interstate 575 at Bells Ferry Road exit.

The Laura Lake Mafic Complex is composed predominantly of migmatitic garnet amphibolite with smaller amounts of clinopyroxene (relict, altering to amphibole)-bearing metagabbro, felsic gneiss, meta-ultramafic lithologies and banded iron formation. Magnetite occurs as medium to coarse grains in felsic members and in grains as large as ¼ in. across as common porphyroblasts in amphibolite. Leucocratic neosome in the Laura Lake is composed of very coarse-grained amphibole-quartz-plagioclase (An_{32}) rock. Amphiboles in the neosome were observed to reach 1½ in. across (Fig. 33). A distinct and mappable unit of intermediate gneiss is present along the western margin of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex (Plate I). This gneiss is locally quarried for aggregate near Kennesaw and has a quartz diorite composition (Sample 6, Table 12). Hurst (1952) informally termed this rock Kennesaw gneiss. This report proposes to formally designate the Kennesaw Gneiss Member of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex for exposures east of the town of Kennesaw (Fig. 34).

Another premetamorphic mafic complex is present west of the outcrop area of the Laura Lake Complex, in the New Georgia Group in southern Bartow, northeastern Paulding and northwestern Cobb Counties (Plate I). McConnell and Costello (1980b) informally termed this unit the Kellogg Creek metagabbro. Crawford and Medlin (1970) described this rock as being sheared and concordant with the regional trend. Like the Laura Lake Complex, the Kellogg Creek is composed of garnet amphibolite, metagabbro and lesser amounts of meta-ultramafic rocks. Although no direct evidence for an extrusive facies were observed, amphibolites associated with the metagabbro may possibly represent an extrusive component. The variety of rock types associated with the Kellogg Creek suggests that "gabbro" is not an appropriate term to describe this unit. In this report, therefore, the Kellogg Creek metagabbro is formally designated the Kellogg Creek Mafic Complex for exposures along Kellogg Creek in southern Cherokee County (Fig. 35). Chemically, rocks of the Kellogg Creek Complex are distinct from either the Laura Lake Mafic Complex or other amphibolites in the New Georgia Group (Table 12, samples labeled KC; Fig. 36). The gabbroic facies of the Kellogg Creek generally is higher in aluminum and lower in TiO_2 than other mafic rocks in this area (Fig. 36). While it may have an associated extrusive facies, the Kellogg Creek Complex may not be related to documented mafic volcanic rocks in the New Georgia Group.

Figure 33. Photograph of coarse amphiboles in the Laura Lake Mafic Complex, Interstate 575 just east of Interstate 75.

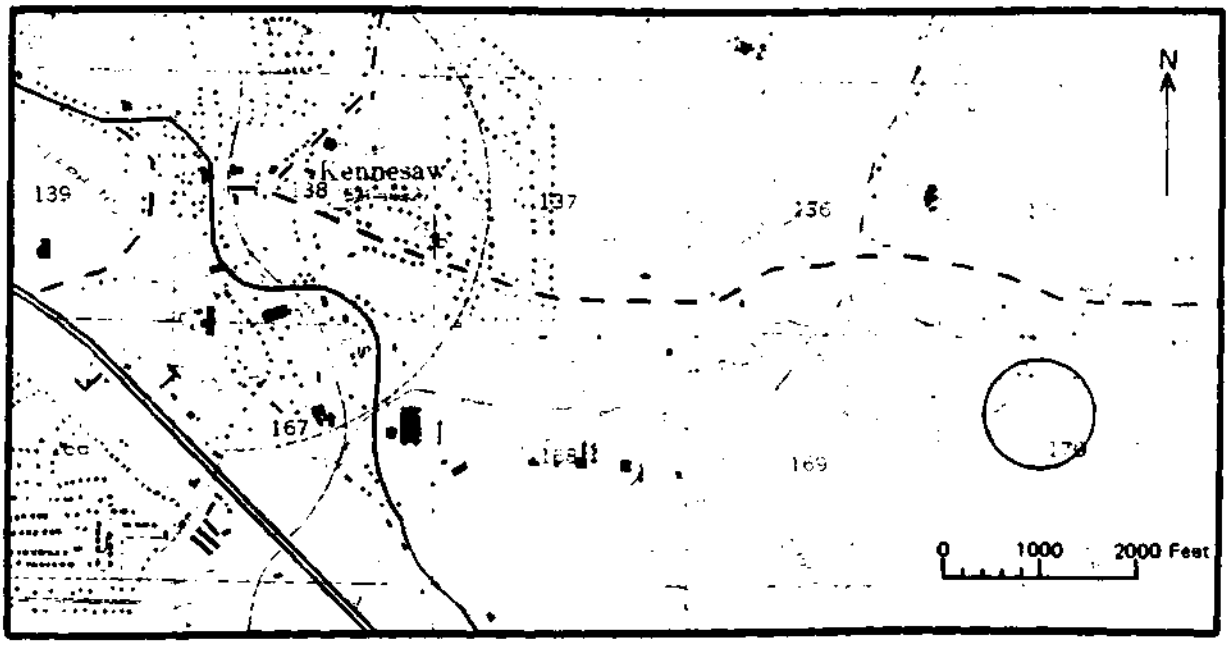
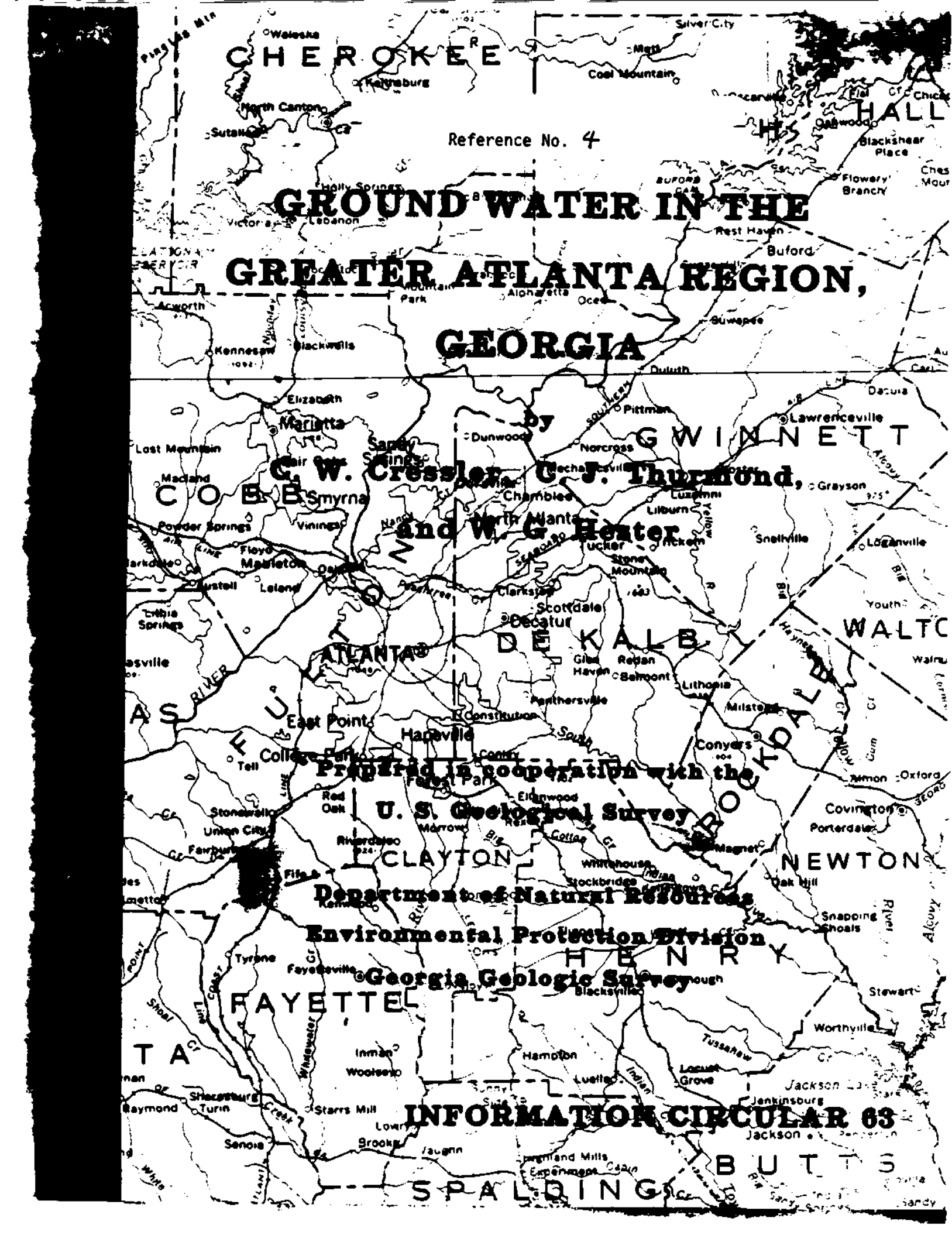


Figure 34. Type locality of the Kennesaw Gneiss Member of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex (U.S. Geological Survey, Kennesaw, Georgia, 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle).


Reference No. 4
GROUND WATER IN THE
GREATER ATLANTA REGION,
GEORGIA
by
G. W. Cressler, G. J. Thurmond,
and W. G. Hester
Prepared in cooperation with the
U. S. Geological Survey
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Geologic Survey
INFORMATION CIRCULAR 63
CHEROKEE
HALL
GWINNETT
COBB
FULTON
DEKALB
ROCKDALE
CLAYTON
NEWTON
HENRY
FAYETTE
SPALDING
BUTTS
ATLANTA
WALTON

In table 7, which lists chemical analyses of well water, some wells retain numbers used in previous reports.

WATER-BEARING UNITS AND THEIR HYDROLOGIC PROPERTIES

The part of the GAR included in this study lies wholly within the Piedmont physiographic province (Clark and Zisa, 1976; Fenneman, 1938). The area is underlain by a complex of metamorphic and igneous rocks that have been divided by various workers into more than 50 named formations and unnamed mappable units. Individual rock units range in thickness from less than 10 ft to possibly more than 10,000 ft.

Regional stresses have warped the rocks into complex folds and refolded folds, and the sequence has been injected by igneous plutons and dikes and broken by faults. Erosion of these folded and faulted rocks produced the complex outcrop patterns that exist today. The large number of rock types in the area and their varied outcrop patterns greatly complicate the occurrence and availability of ground water in the area. Nevertheless, many of the more than 50 named formations and unnamed mappable units in the GAR are made up of rocks that have similar physical properties and yield water of comparable quantity and chemical quality. Thus, for convenience, the rocks in the report area have been grouped into nine principal water-bearing units and assigned letter designations. The areal distribution of the water-bearing units and their lithologies are shown on plate 1. Data on wells in the water-bearing units are summarized in tables 1-3.

OCCURRENCE AND AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER

Ground water in the GAR occupies joints, fractures, and other secondary openings in bedrock and pore spaces in the overlying mantle of residual material. Water recharges the underground

Table 1.—Summary of well data for the Greater Atlanta Region

Water-bearing unit	Number of wells	Yield (gal/min)		Depth (ft)		Casing depth (ft)		Topography (percent of wells in each setting)						
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Slope	Broad lowlands	Upland-ridge crests	Draw, hollow	Stream or lake	Saddle	Other
A Amphibolite-gneiss-schist	385	20-275	56	35-2,175	294	0-200	60	22	35	22	4	11	2	4
B Granitic gneiss	166	20-348	72	40-825	271	3-266	54	33	45	2	14	6	0	0
C Schist	100	20-150	47	67-700	195	6-144	53	19	19	27	20	11	4	0
D Biotite gneiss	70	20-351	56	83-710	270	7-140	56	20	27	36	6	11	0	0
E Mafic	32	20-471	79	67-386	191	8-116	46	17	35	28	3	17	0	0
F Granite	43	20-150	43	43-422	192	11-187	57	30	30	15	15	10	0	0
G Cataclastic	55	20-225	74	110-800	323	8-207	84	4	75	15	4	2	0	0
H Quartzite	12	20-200	72	122-500	297	30-85	58	45	9	27	18	0	0	0
J Carbonate	5	31-150	76	240-505	376	28-314	138	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

openings by seeping through this material or by flowing directly into openings in exposed rock. This recharge is from precipitation that falls in the area.

Unweathered and unfractured bedrock in the report area has very low porosity and permeability. Thus, the quantity of water that a rock unit can store is determined by the capacity and distribution of joints, fractures, and other types of secondary openings. The quantity of stored water that can be withdrawn by wells depends largely on the extent to which the rock openings are interconnected.

The size, spacing, and interconnection of openings differ greatly from one type of rock to another and with depth below land surface. Open joints and fractures tend to become tighter and more widely spaced with increasing depth. Joints and other openings in soft rocks such as phyllite tend to be tight and poorly connected; wells in rocks of this character generally have small yields. On the other hand, openings in more brittle rocks such as quartzite and graywacke tend to be larger and are better connected; wells in these rocks normally supply greater yields. Other rocks, including amphibolite, schist, and gneiss, are variable in the size and connection of secondary openings and generally yield small to moderate quantities of water to wells. Carbonate rocks, which include marble, can contain much larger and more extensively interconnected fracture systems. Openings in carbonate rocks commonly are enlarged by solution, and are capable of transmitting large quantities of water.

Effects of Drainage Style

The GAR is divided nearly in half by the Chattahoochee River, which follows a comparatively straight southwesterly course for nearly 110 miles across the area (fig. 1). Streams in the north half of the area, including the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries, mainly have rectangular and trellis drainage styles. In contrast, streams in the south half of the area, beginning at about the south edge of the Chattahoochee River basin, have a dendritic drainage style (Staheli, 1976).

Streams having rectangular drainage style flow in strongly angular courses that follow the rectangular pattern of the joints that break up the rocks. Areas having trellis drainage style are characterized by strongly folded and dipping rocks; the larger streams follow the outcrops of less resistant rocks and tributaries enter at right angles across the dip of the strata (Lobeck, 1939, p. 175). All of the streams in the north half of the area show the influence of geologic control, their drainage styles reflecting the varied outcrop pattern, the different lithologies present, and the geologic structure.

In the south half of the area, the dendritic drainage style is indicative of streams that developed independently of the underlying geology (LaForge and others, 1925; Staheli, 1976). According to Staheli (1976, p. 451), dendritic drainage, in which streams run in all directions like the branches of a tree, probably was established on some preexisting surface and later superimposed on the underlying crystalline rocks. Such streams are said to be superimposed when they acquire a course on nearly flat-lying material that covered the rocks beneath. Streams flowing on the veneer of material that covers the bedrock are superimposed above the concealed rocks. When rejuvenated by uplift, they become incised and develop courses without regard to the structure or lithology of the underlying rocks. Eventually, the cover material may be entirely removed and then only the physiographic pattern of the streams will suggest their having been let down from a superimposed position (Lobeck, 1939, p. 173).

According to Staheli (1976, p. 451), to explain the different drainage styles in regions underlain by similar rocks and

Table 9.—Record of wells in the Greater Atlanta Region—Continued

Well No.	Owner	Water-bearing unit	Latitude and longitude	Yield (gal/min)	Depth (ft)	Casing depth (ft)	Casing diam. (in.)	Date drilled	Driller	Elevation (ft)	Water level below land surface: Static head (ft)	Water level below land surface: Pumping head (ft)
Cobb County												
8GG2	Johnny R. Davidson 6216 Cedar Crest Rd. Acworth	D	34°03'35" 84°43'54"	100	185	141	6	7/72	Virginia	900	—	—
8GG3	Fairway Mobile Home Park 4715 Cobb Prkway, N. Acworth	D	34°34'00" 84°43'34"	110	374	65	6	1973	Ward	910	—	—
8GG5	W. L. Singletary Ellis Rd. Kennesaw	A	34°00'47" 84°38'12"	30	106	52	6	1970	do.	1,120	—	—
8GG6	City of Acworth Seminole Dr. Acworth	D	34°03'44" 84°40'45"	60	500	70	8	—	Virginia	870	—	—
8GG7	do.	D	34°03'55" 84°40'45"	49	500	—	8	—	do.	900	33	134
9EE2	John R. Boggs 571 Boggs Rd. Mableton	C	33°48'13" 84°34'15"	32	222	89	6	6/63	do.	1,025	15	209
9FF1	City of Smyrna Spring St. Smyrna	C	33°52'59" 84°30'40"	110	131	—	8	Before 1949	do.	1,045	—	—
9FF2	Cobb County Airport Dobbins AFB Marietta	C	33°54'55" 84°30'06"	75	235	80	8	Before 1949	do.	1,000	—	—
9FF3	Lockheed Co[redacted] Marietta	C	33°55'11" 84°30'49"	72	131	44	—	1951	do.	980	—	—
9FF4	do.	C	33°55'20" 84°31'01"	68	513	21	—	1951	do.	980	—	—
9FF5	do.	C	33°55'23" 84°31'14"	73	550	49	—	1951	do.	1,010	—	—
9FF6	Town & County Investmt. Co. 1106 Mosey Rock Rd., NW Kennesaw	A	33°58'51" 84°35'55"	43	155	42	6	1977	Ward	930	—	—
9FF7	David B. Field 1389 Bells Ferry Rd. Marietta	C	33°59'06" 84°33'31"	30	180	40	6	1976	do.	1,170	—	—
9GG1	Charles Hutson Rte. 6, Ebenezer Rd. Marietta	A	34°02'03" 84°30'09"	35	104	22	6	1969	do.	1,065	—	—
10FF1	Richard Ardell 15601 Old Canton Rd., NE Marietta	C	33°59'18" 84°27'54"	35	205	54	6	5/74	Virginia	1,000	—	—
10FF2	Riverbend Apts. 6640 Akers Mill Rd., NW Atlanta	C,H	33°53'48" 84°26'42"	42	95	70	6	12/67	do.	780	16	84

Reference No. 5

CLIMATIC ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
C. R. Smith, Secretary

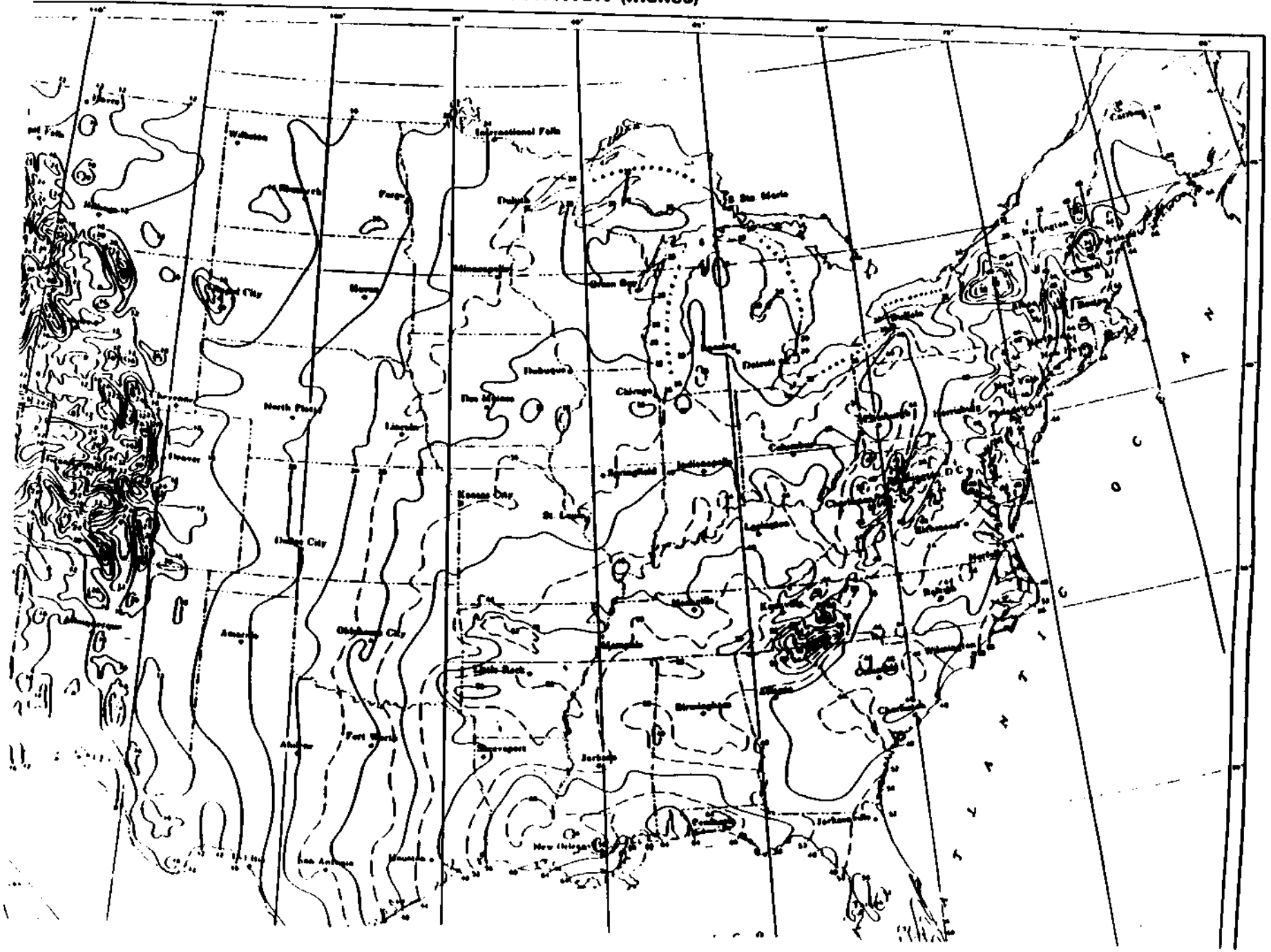
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Robert M. White, Administrator

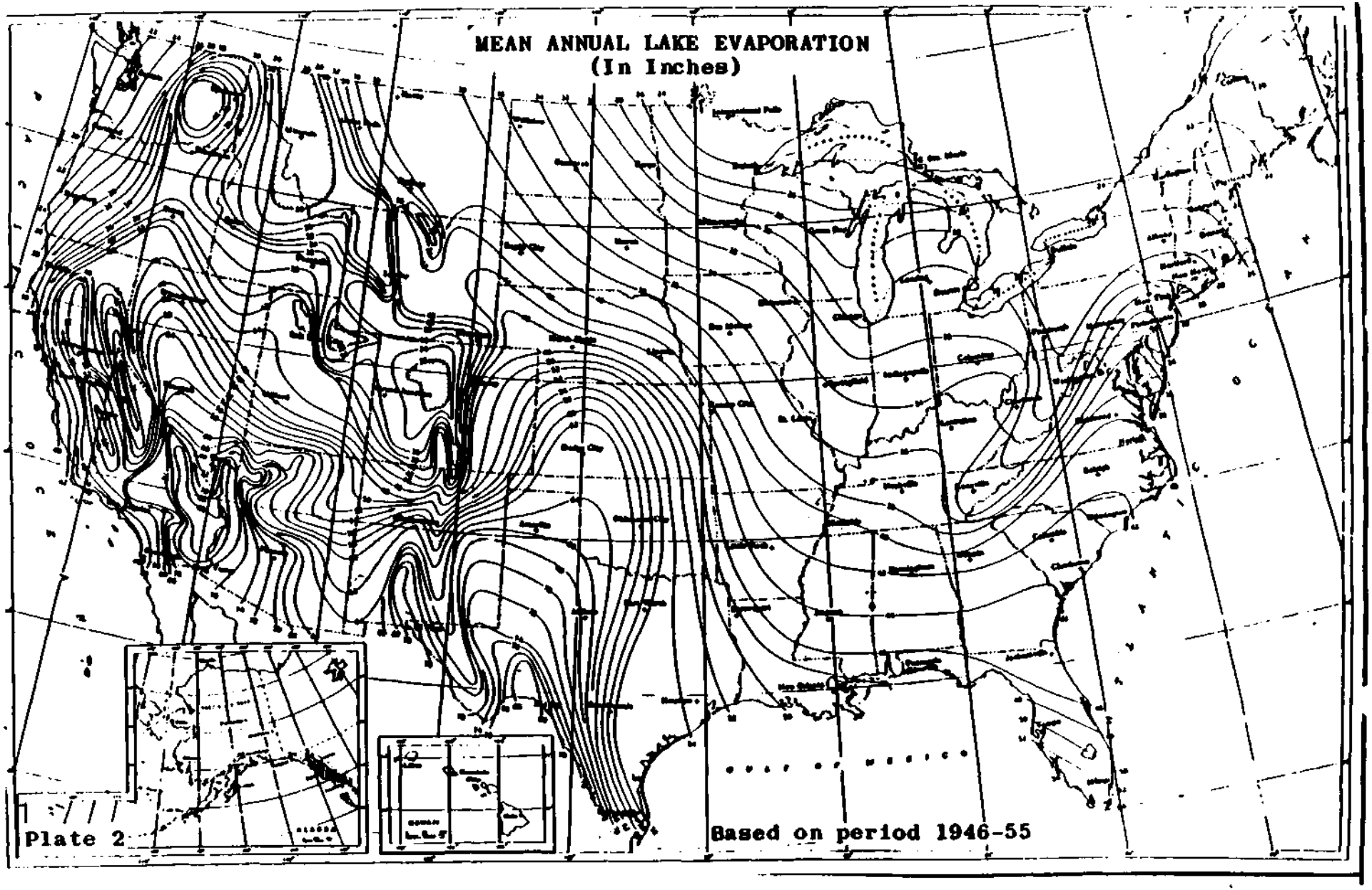
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE
Woodrow C. Jacobs, Director

JUNE 1968

REPRINTED BY THE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
1983

NORMAL ANNUAL TOTAL PRECIPITATION (Inches)




MEAN ANNUAL LAKE EVAPORATION
(In Inches)
Plate 2
Based on period 1946-55

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES **TELECON NOTE**

Reference No. 7

CONTROL NO.	DATE: February 9, 1989	TIME: 0920

DISTRIBUTION:

File Cobb County, Georgia

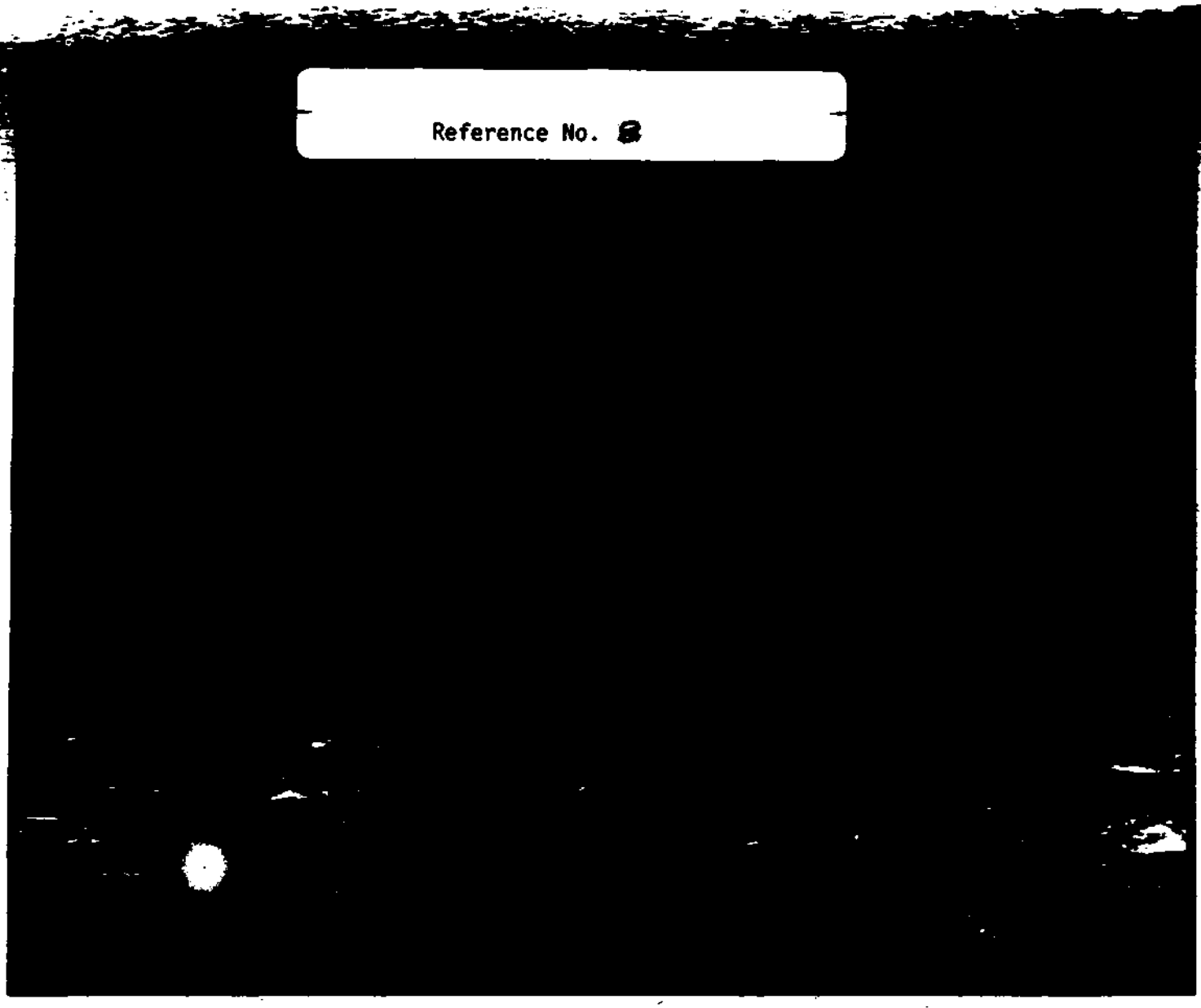
BETWEEN: Jim Smith, Design	OF: Cobb County Water System	PHONE: (404) 423-1000

AND: Geoffrey Carton

DISCUSSION:

Mr. Smith reported that 99% of the residences in Cobb County are supplied by municipal water. The Cobb-Marietta water authority sells water to municipal systems in the county. Their water sources are Lake Allatoona and the Chattahoochee River at Johnson Ferry Road. Both Marietta and Smyrna have their own water systems. JC

Reference No. 2



Water Availability & Use

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

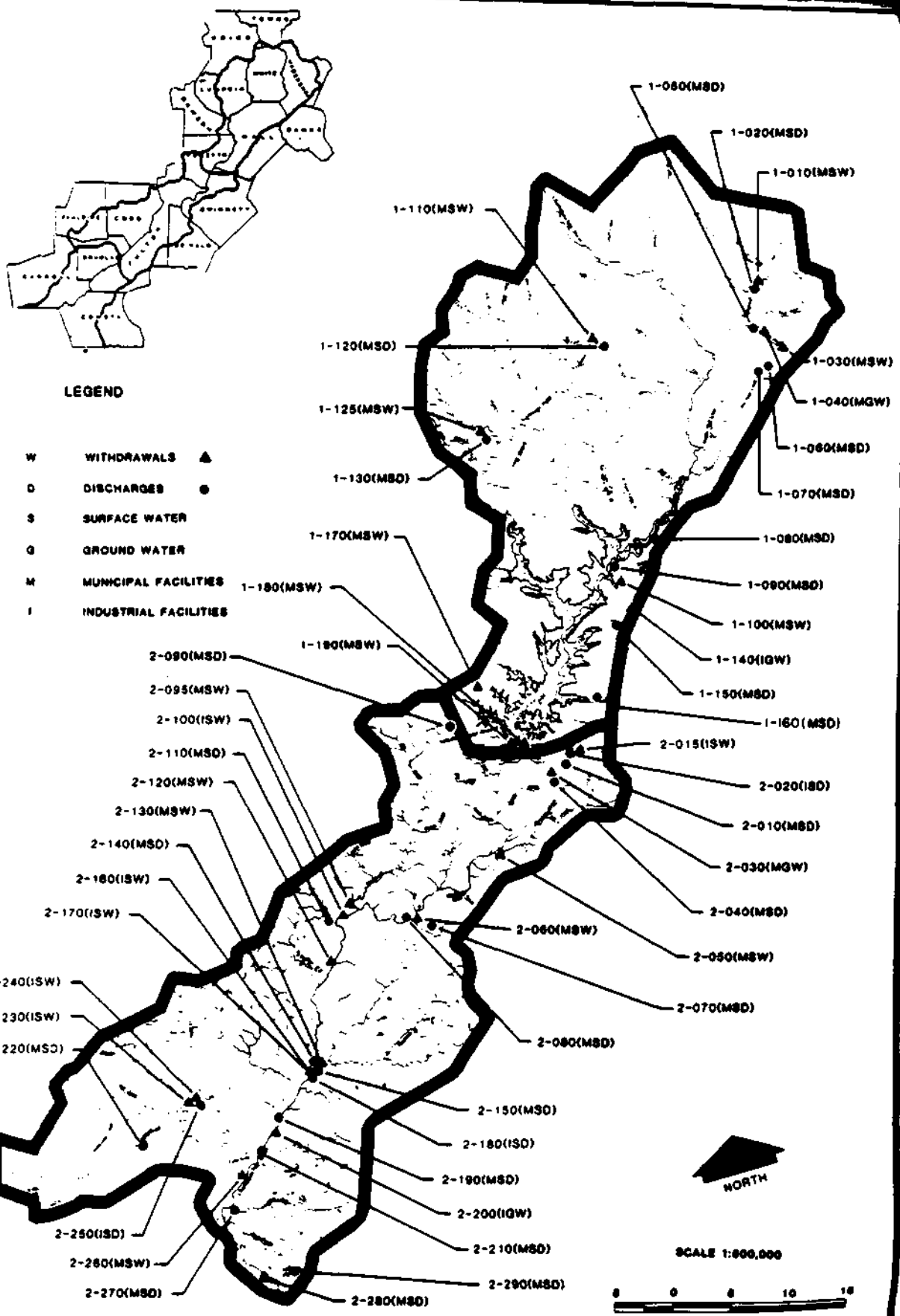
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division

WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

GEORGIA

1984



CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE REPORT

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

MAJOR WATER USERS
HYDROLOGIC UNITS #1&2
FIGURE 9

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES **TELECON NOTE**

Reference No. 9

CONTROL NO.	DATE: February 8, 1989	TIME: 1420

DISTRIBUTION:

File
Cobb County, Georgia
Dekalb County, Georgia

BETWEEN: Kris Martin	OF: GA Dept. of Natural Resources	PHONE: (404) 656-4817

AND: Geoffrey Carton, NUS Corporation

DISCUSSION:

All streams in both counties have fish life. There is recreational fishing on most streams in both Dekalb and Cobb counties. The exceptions would be the small headwaters. There is commercial fishing on major reservoirs and rivers (i.e. South River and Yellow River). There is no commercial fishing on the Chattahoochee River as it is designated a secondary trout stream.

ACTION ITEMS:

Reference No. 10

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

REGION 4 - ATLANTA

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING SUMMARY

FOR

AMERICAN METALS COMPANY, INC.
EPA SITE NUMBER GAD000827973
MARIETTA
COBB COUNTY, GA
EPA REGION: 4

SCORE STATUS: IN PREPARATION

SCORED BY GEOFFREY CARTON
OF NUS CORPORATION
ON 04/03/89

DATE OF THIS REPORT: 05/26/89
DATE OF LAST MODIFICATION: 05/26/89

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE	:	9.52
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE	:	7.27
AIR ROUTE SCORE	:	0.00
MIGRATION SCORE	:	6.92

HRS GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0
2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS			
DEPTH TO WATER TABLE	180 FEET		
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF WASTE	6 FEET		
DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	174 FEET	1	1
PRECIPITATION	48.0 INCHES		
EVAPORATION	41.0 INCHES		
NET PRECIPITATION	7.0 INCHES	2	2
PERMEABILITY	1.0X10-4 CM/SEC	2	2
PHYSICAL STATE		3	3
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			7
3. CONTAINMENT		3	3
4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE:CHROMIUM			18
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	2501		
DRUMS	0		
GALLONS	0		
TONS	0		
TOTAL	2501 CU. YDS	8	8
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			26
5. TARGETS			
GROUND WATER USE		2	6
DISTANCE TO NEAREST WELL	12000 FEET		
AND	MATRIX VALUE	4	
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	4 PERSONS		
NUMBER OF HOUSES	1		
NUMBER OF PERSONS	0		
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	0		
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	0		
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:			6

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (Sgw) = 9.52

HRS SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0
2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS			
SITE LOCATED IN SURFACE WATER	NO		
SITE WITHIN CLOSED BASIN	NO		
FACILITY SLOPE	2.0 %		
INTERVENING SLOPE	2.0 %	0	0
24-HOUR RAINFALL	4.0 INCHES	2	2
DISTANCE TO DOWN-SLOPE WATER	2300 FEET	2	4
PHYSICAL STATE	3		3
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			10
3. CONTAINMENT	3		3
4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE:CHROMIUM			18
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	2501		
DRUMS	0		
GALLONS	0		
TONS	0		
TOTAL	2501 CU. YDS	2	2
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			20
5. TARGETS			
SURFACE WATER USE		2	2
DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS		0	0
COASTAL WETLANDS	NONE		
FRESHWATER WETLANDS	NONE		
CRITICAL HABITAT	NONE		
DISTANCE TO STATIC WATER	> 3 MILES		
DISTANCE TO WATER SUPPLY INTAKE	> 3 MILES		
AND	MATRIX VALUE	0	0
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	0		
NUMBER OF HOUSES	0		
NUMBER OF PERSONS	0		
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	0		
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	0		
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:			2

SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE (Sw) = 7.07

HRS AIR ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0

2. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

REACTIVITY: MATRIX VALUE

INCOMPATIBILITY

TOXICITY

WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YARDS
DRUMS
GALLONS
TONS

TOTAL

TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE: N/A

3. TARGETS

POPULATION WITHIN 4-MILE RADIUS
0 to 0.25 mile
0 to 0.50 mile
0 to 1.0 mile
0 to 4.0 miles

DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS
COASTAL WETLANDS
FRESH-WATER WETLANDS
CRITICAL HABITAT

DISTANCE TO LAND USES
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
PARK/FOREST/RESIDENTIAL
AGRICULTURAL LAND
PRIME FARMLAND
HISTORIC SITE WITHIN VIEW?

TOTAL TARGETS SCORE: N/A

AIR ROUTE SCORE (Sa) = 0.00

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING CALCULATIONS
FOR
SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY, INC.
AS OF 05/26/89

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE

ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS		7
CONTAINMENT	X	3
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	X	26
TARGETS	X	10

= 5460 /57,330 X 100 = 9.52 = S_{gw}

SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE

ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS		10
CONTAINMENT	X	3
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	X	26
TARGETS	X	6

= 4680 /64,350 X 100 = 7.27 = S_{sw}

AIR ROUTE SCORE

OBSERVED RELEASE 0 /35,100 X 100 = 0.00 = S_a

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION SCORE CALCULATIONS

	S	S^2
GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{gw})	9.52	90.63
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{sw})	7.27	52.85
AIR ROUTE SCORE (S_{air})	0.00	0.00
S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air}		143.48
$\sqrt{(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air})}$		11.98
$S_M = \sqrt{(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air})}/1.73$		6.92

Reference
#6

OVERSIZED

DOCUMENT

MAP

filed
850627
C/B Warren

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET
AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC.
GAD000827873

Operations at this facility began in 1969 under the ownership of Southcoats. In 1975, the plant was sold to Prior Coated Metals, Inc. who operated the facility until it was purchased by the American Metals Co., Inc. in 1980. Since its inception in 1969, the facility has been used to paint rolls of steel sheeting. This facility is presently classified as a generator; its Part A application has been withdrawn.

In a phone conversation on 6/17/85, the facility engineer, Mr. Carl Houser, seemed unsure of hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980. Since that date, the facility has generated small quantities of waste paint, solvents, caustics and chromic acids. These wastes have been discharged under permit to the local POTW. A wastewater treatment system was operative at one time during the 1970's or early 1980's. The system was apparently cleaned out and the accumulated sludges were drummed. In a conversation on 6/17/85, Frances Hallahan of the Georgia EPD stated that when she visited the site on 1/16/85, several rusty drums containing waste water treatment sludges were located in back of the facility. Ms. Hallahan indicated that the Generator Compliance Unit of the Georgia EPD is requiring the facility to furnish analytical results for the sludge. The facility plans to have a new waste water treatment system in operation by December 1985.

The facility is located in an industrial park adjacent to Marietta, Georgia. The area around the facility is moderately to heavily populated. Surface run-off from the site enters a small lake about 1/4 mile to the south. Ground water is not known to be used in the site area.

The site is assessed a "~~low~~" priority for a Site Inspection because information on hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 is incomplete.

MEDIUM

CSW/mcw020

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000827873

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
American Metals Company, Inc.	1150 Marietta Industrial Drive, NE				
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Marietta	GA	30062	Cobb	067	07
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
33° 58' 43.5"	084° 32' 16.0"				

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road): From Intersection of Hwy. 41 and Allgood Road, proceed north on Hwy 41 and turn right (NE) on 1st road to the right. Proceed 1/4 mile to Web Drive and turn right (east). Proceed for 1,000 yds. and turn left (north) onto Marietta Industrial Drive. The facility is the last building on the right at the end of the road.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
Donn Corporation	1000 Crocker Road			
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
West Lake	OH	44145	(216) 871-1000	
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
			( )	

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
X A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
X YES DATE 02/08/85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)
☐ NO
F. Hallahan

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☒ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)
X A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN

03 YEARS OF OPERATION
1969 (BEGINNING YEAR) | continuing (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
caustics
chromic acid
paint sludges
solvents (unspecified)

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Low - information on hazardous waste handling prior to 1980 is incomplete.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☒ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☐ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)			03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Carl Patton-Plant Supt.	American Metals Company, Inc.			(404) 427-9471
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Steve Walker	DNR	EPD-RAU	(404) 656-7404	06 17 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

J. Simonic

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- [ ] A. SOLID
- [ ] B. POWDER, FINES
- [X] C. SLUDGE
- [ ] D. OTHER (Specify)
- [ ] E. SLURRY
- [X] F. LIQUID
- [ ] G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS: ____

CUBIC YARDS: ____

NO. OF DRUMS: unknown

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- [X] A. TOXIC
- [ ] B. CORROSIVE
- [ ] C. RADIOACTIVE
- [ ] D. PERSISTENT
- [ ] E. SOLUBLE
- [ ] F. INFECTIOUS
- [X] G. FLAMMABLE
- [ ] H. IGNITABLE
- [ ] I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- [ ] J. EXPLOSIVE
- [ ] K. REACTIVE
- [ ] L. INCOMPATIBLE
- [ ] M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE	unknown	----	containing paint wastes, solvents
OLW	OILY WASTE			and caustics.
SOL	SOLVENTS	unknown	----	unspecified chlorinated solvents
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS	unknown	----	chromic acid
BAS	BASES	unknown	----	in sludges
MES	HEAVY METALS	unknown	----	in paint wastes and chromic acid

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
MES	Chromium	7440-47-3	unknown prior to 1980	unknown	----

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports.)

Trip Report by Frances Hallahan dated 2/8/85 and telephone conversation with the facility engineer on 6/17/85 - Memo attached.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 [ ] A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [X] F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [X] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1 - 3 (Acres) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 are unknown.

01 [ ] G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) [ ] POTENTIAL [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D000827873

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (include name(s) of species)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 X M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/runoff, standing liquids, leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) X POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Hazardous waste handling practices prior to 1980 are unknown.

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown

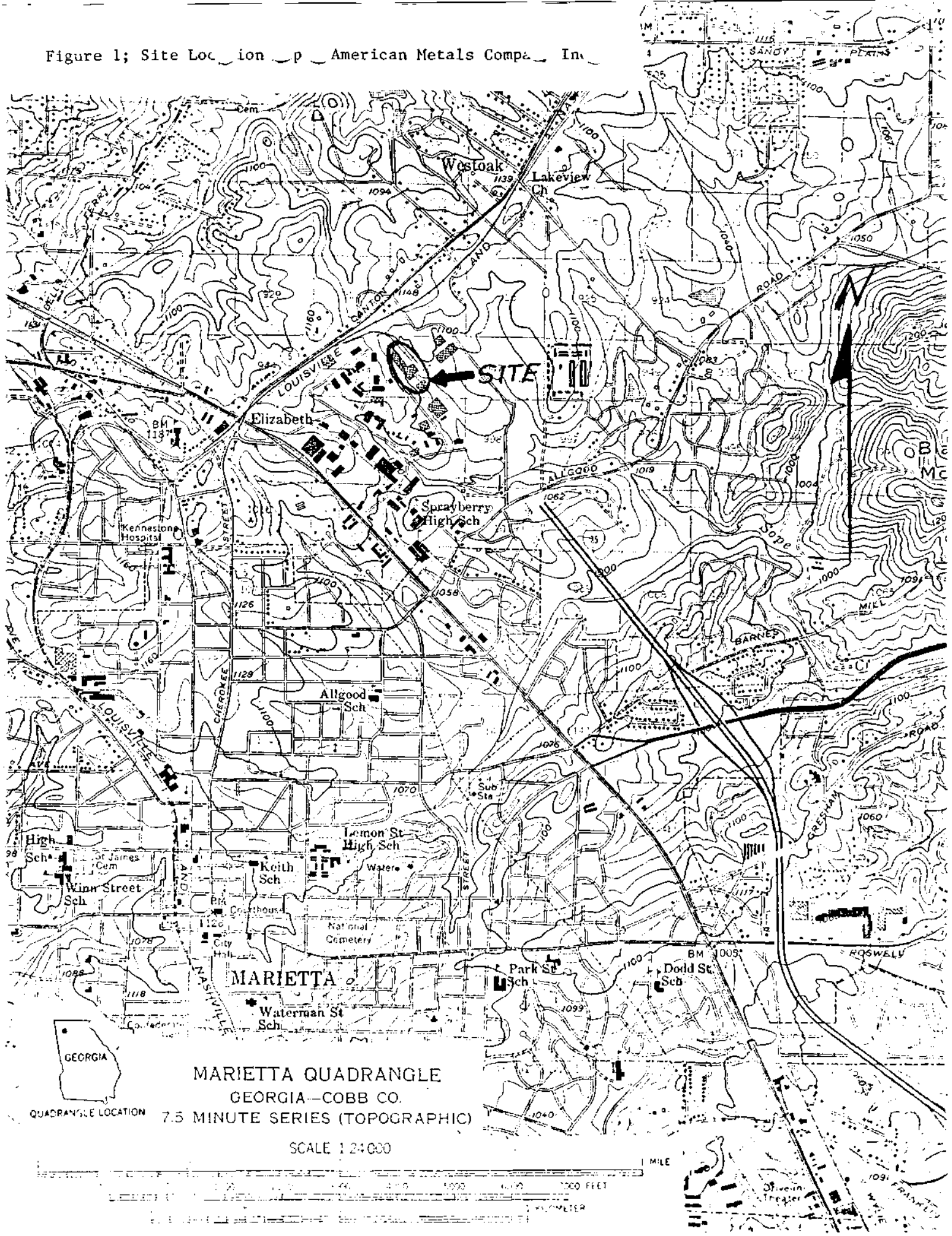
IV. COMMENTS

In a phone conversation on 6/17/85, Carl Houser (Facility Engineer) seemed uncertain of hazardous waste handling procedures at the site prior to 1980.

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Phone conversation on 6/17/85 with the Facility Engineer, Carl Houser - Memo attached.

Figure 1; Site Location Map American Metals Company, Inc.



PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Site Name: American M[illegible] Company Inc. I.D.# [illegible]

Location Address: [illegible] Ind. Dr. [illegible] Ga.

Phone: ([illegible]) [illegible]7 - [illegible].

Contact: Carl Hauser Title: [illegible]

Address: 1600 Cro[illegible] Rd., West [illegible], Ohi 44145

Phone: (1-800) 321 - 4199.

Authority: Section 3012 of CERCLA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

Facility has notified EPA via - RCRA 3001 site is in HWDMS
CERCLA 103c site is in NOTIS

Need Information concerning waste generation and disposal prior to Nov. 19, 1980.

How long has facility been in operation? Since 1971

What kind of wastes were generated and how much?

Chlorinated solvents, some waste paint, Caustics and small amounts of acid.

Was it disposed on site and where?

"not to my knowledge"

Was it transported offsite and where?

past - unknown, Current - all hazardous waste is currently discharged to the local sewer.

Was it treated and how?

past - unknown, Current - discharged to POTW

Have there been any past spills? Describe.

"not to my knowledge"

Date of call: 6/17/85 Time: 1:55 p.m.

Tim Walker

Department of Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET S W
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

JOE D. TANNER
Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER
Division Director

FILE COPY September 7, 1983

Mr. Sandor Frecska
Manager, Manufacturing Eng.
Donn Corporation
1000 Crocker Road
Westlake, OH 44145

RE: Request for Facility Status
Changes for American Metals Co.
Marietta, GA GAD000827873

Dear Mr. Frecska:

This will acknowledge receipt of your request for withdrawal of your application for a Hazardous Waste Facility permit.

Based on the information provided, and an inspection made on August 30, 1983, withdrawal of your application is warranted and your permit application has been placed in our inactive files.

As requested, your status has been changed to a generator and your EPA Identification Number has been retained. Storage of waste for less than ninety (90) days requires compliance with 40 CFR 262.34 of Georgia's Rules for Hazardous Waste Management.

Please be advised that withdrawal of your permit application invalidates any variance that you received to continue existing hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal during the permit review process and that based on our concurrence with your withdrawal request, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency will terminate your facility's interim status.

Should you wish to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in the future, it will be necessary that a hazardous waste handling permit be issued, prior to the construction of such facilities, under authority of Section 8 of the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act and paragraphs .10 and .11 of Georgia's Rules for Hazardous Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-11.

If further clarification is needed on this matter, please feel free to contact Ms. Verona Barnes at 404/656-7802.

Sincerely,

John D. Taylor, Jr., Program Manager
Industrial & Hazardous Waste
Management Program

JDT:vbb:680

cc: James H. Scarbrough
Joe Surowiec
David Cheek
File: American Metals Co. (Y)

Department of Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET S W
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER

FILE COPY

TRIP REPORT
February 8, 1985

Site Name and Location: American Metals Company, Inc. (4)
1150 Marietta Industrial Drive, N.E.
Marietta, Georgia 30062

Trip By: Frances M. Hallahan FH

Accompanied By: None

Date of Trip: January 16, 1985; 1:30 p.m.; cloudy, cold.

Officials Contacted: Mr. Carl H. Patton, Plant Superintendent
(404)427-9471

Mr. Carl Hauser, Facility Engineer

Reference: Complaint #5-136

Comments:

1. Process: This facility paints large rolls of steel sheeting which is then shipped elsewhere for fabrication. They are technically described as a "coil coater". The steel rolls are uncoiled and fed through the following steps:

a) Caustic wash, which removes the oil coating on the steel
b) Water rinse
c) Iron phosphate pre-treatment
d) Water rinse
e) Final rinse in a weak solution of chromic acid
f) Prime and/or finish coat of paint. If the prime coat contains chrome ;
g) Oven bake to cure the paint
h) Cooled
i) Re-coiled and packed for shipment
j) Some coils are cut to smaller sizes after coating

The paint is applied with rollers, so there is no paint overspray waste. Solvents are used to clean the rolls, and about 80 drums of spent solvents are generated every 90 days. These are appropriately manifested as a hazardous waste to Arivec Chemicals.

All washwater, rinses and spent baths, and bottom sludges are fed to the wastewater treatment system. The officials admitted that this system has not been working properly since they located here in 1980. At present, all wastewater treatment is shut down completely, and the waste stream is fed untreated to the city sewer connection. The officials explained that the city is aware of this discharge, and they are allowed to discharge until the wastewater treatment system becomes operative, with in about 6 weeks. This untreated discharge is probably the basis of the complaint by an anonymous employee. The new system will consist of:

a) Chrome treatment with sodium metabisulfite
b) Oil skim
c) pH adjustment
d) Clarifier
e) Filter press
f) Discharge of effluent to city sewer

The filter press sludge will be hazardous because of the chrome content. The sludge will also be high in zinc hydroxide because the caustic bath draws the zinc from the steel to form zinc hydroxide.

2. Plant Tour

General plant housekeeping was good. The 3-stage washer is self contained, and solvent handling in the paint room is satisfactory, except that the spent solvents are not labelled at the point of generation. At the time of this inspection, a tanker truck from Arivec was in the process of pumping out about 40 drums of paint/solvent waste. These drums were also not labelled and dated. The officials explained that these drums would be used over again to collect more waste. Empty drums of fresh solvent, the iron phosphate, and chrome, are recycled back to suppliers at the time of delivery.

The facility generates about 1 drum every 3 months of waste motor oil from the fork lifts in the plant. We agreed that the oil would be tested for hazardousness.

Inspection of the outside clarifier revealed 7 drums of sludge which were generated when the old wastewater treatment system was in operation. These were unlabelled and uncovered, and officials admitted that they had been accumulating for over 90 days.

3. Wastes Generated:

a) Spent paint solvents - about 80 drums/3 months
b) Wastewater treatment sludge - hazardous
c) oil to be skimmed from wastewater treatment
d) Waste motor oil.

4. Examination of Paperwork:

Manifests for spent solvents were in order, and reflect shipment within the 90 day period. There is no inspection program for the hazardous wastes, and the facility has no Preparedness and Prevention Plan, Contingency Plan or Personnel Training Program.

Conclusions: Facility is in violation of:

40 CFR 262.11 "Determination", because waste oil has not been identified as hazardous or non-hazardous;

40 CFR 262.34(a) "Accumulation Time", because 7 drums of sludge have been stored over 90 days, and because both sludge and paint solvent waste are not marked "Hazardous Waste", and are not marked with beginning dates of accumulation;

40 CFR 262.34(a)(4) "Accumulation Time", because the facility has no Preparedness and Prevention Plan, Contingency Plan, or Personnel Training Program.

40 CFR 265, Subpart I, "Containers", because some containers of hazardous waste are not kept in good condition and are uncovered, and because there is no weekly inspection of containers.

Recommendations and follow-up Required: Send NOV.

Photographs: None

Reviewed By: George Morris 2-12-85

Attachments: Copy of Complaint

FH:djb:005

cc: Frances Hallahan
Complaint Log #5-136
Howard Barefoot

File: American Metals Co. (R)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
TENTATIVE DISPOSITION

REGION: IV | SITE NUMBER: GAD 000827873

File this form in the regional Hazardous Waste Log File and submit a copy to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Site Tracking System, Hazardous Waste Enforcement Task Force (EN-335), 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460.

I. SITE IDENTIFICATION

A. SITE NAME	B. STREET	
American Metals Company	1150 Marietta Ind Blvd.	
C. CITY	D. STATE	E. ZIP CODE
Marietta	GA	30060

II. TENTATIVE DISPOSITION

Indicate the recommended action(s) and agency(ies) that should be involved by marking 'X' in the appropriate boxes.

RECOMMENDATION	MARK 'X'	ACTION AGENCY: EPA	STATE	LOCAL	PRIVATE
A. NO ACTION NEEDED – NO HAZARD					
B. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION(S) NEEDED (If yes, complete Section III.)	X	X			
C. REMEDIAL ACTION NEEDED (If yes, complete Section IV.)					
D. ENFORCEMENT ACTION NEEDED (If yes, specify in Part E whether the case will be primarily managed by the EPA or the State and what type of enforcement action is anticipated.)					

E. RATIONALE FOR DISPOSITION

Low priority per State PA. Unknown waste handling practices prior to 1980. Sludges stored in drums on site. Part A withdrawn.

CERCLIS entry date 850697

F. INDICATE THE ESTIMATED DATE OF FINAL DISPOSITION (mo., day, & yr.)	G. IF A CASE DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS NECESSARY, INDICATE THE ESTIMATED DATE ON WHICH THE PLAN WILL BE DEVELOPED (mo., day, & yr.)

H. PREPARER INFORMATION

1. NAME	2. TELEPHONE NUMBER	3. DATE (mo., day, & yr.)
Camilla Bond Warren	FTS 251-2234	6/27/85

III. INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY NEEDED

A. IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED TO ACHIEVE A FINAL DISPOSITION.

Recon Site
Sampling

B. PROPOSED INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY (Detailed Information)

1. METHOD FOR OBTAINING NEEDED ADDITIONAL INFO.	2. SCHEDULED DATE OF ACTION (mo. day, & yr.)	3. TO BE PERFORMED BY (EPA, Contractor, State, etc.)	4. ESTIMATED MANHOURS	5. REMARKS
a. TYPE OF SITE INSPECTION				
(1)				
(2)				
(3)				
b. TYPE OF MONITORING				
(1)				
(2)				
c. TYPE OF SAMPLING				
(1)				
(2)				

Continue On Reverse

Continued From Front

III. INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY NEEDED and PART B - PROPOSED INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY (Continued)

d. TYPE OF LAB ANALYSIS (1)				
(2)				
e. OTHER (specify) (1)				
(2)				

C. ELABORATE ON ANY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN PART B (or from 5 above) AS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE WORK.

D. ESTIMATED MANHOURS BY ACTION AGENCY

1. ACTION AGENCY	2. TOTAL ESTIMATED MANHOURS FOR INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	1. ACTION AGENCY	2. TOTAL ESTIMATED MANHOURS FOR INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES
a. EPA		b. STATE	
c. EPA CONTRACTOR		d. OTHER (specify)	

IV. REMEDIAL ACTIONS

A. SHORT TERM EMERGENCY STRATEGY (On Site & Off-Site) List all emergency actions needed to bring site under immediate control, e.g., restrict access, provide alternate water supply, etc. See instructions for a list of Key Words for each of the actions to be used in the space below.

1. ACTION	2. EST. START DATE (mo, day, & yr)	3. EST. END DATE (mo, day, & yr)	4. ACTION AGENCY (EPA, State, Private Party)	5. ESTIMATED COST	6. SPECIFY 311 OR OTHER ACTION; INDICATE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK REQUIRED
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	

B. LONG TERM STRATEGY (On Site & Off-Site) List all long term solutions, e.g., excavation, removal, ground water monitoring wells, etc. See instructions for a list of Key Words for each of the actions to be used in the spaces below.

1. ACTION	2. EST. START DATE (mo, day, & yr)	3. EST. END DATE (mo, day, & yr)	4. ACTION AGENCY (EPA, State, Private Party)	5. ESTIMATED COST	6. SPECIFY 311 OR OTHER ACTION, INDICATE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK REQUIRED
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	
				$	

C. ESTIMATED MANHOURS AND COST BY ACTION AGENCY

1. ACTION AGENCY	2. TOTAL EST. MANHOURS FOR REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	3. TOTAL EST. COST FOR REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	1. ACTION AGENCY	2. TOTAL EST. MANHOURS FOR REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	3. TOTAL EST. COST FOR REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES
a. EPA			b. STATE		
c. PRIVATE PARTIES			d. OTHER (specify)		

M.2 - SITE MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION:

EPA ID : GAD000827873

SITE NAME: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC SOURCE: H

STREET : 1150 MARIETTA IND BLVD CONG DIST: 07

CITY : MARIETTA ZIP: 30060

CNTY NAME: COBB CNTY CODE : 067

LATITUDE : 34/37/59.0 LONGITUDE : 084/32/30.0

LL-SOURCE: R LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : 0520 HYDRO UNIT: 03130002

INVENTORY IND: Y REMEDIAL IND: Y REMOVAL IND: N FED FAC IND: N

NPL IND: N NPL LISTING DATE: NPL DELISTING DATE:

SITE/SPILL IDS:

RPM NAME: RAY WILKERSON RPM PHONE: 404-347-2234

SITE CLASSIFICATION: SITE APPROACH:

DIOXIN TIER: REG FLD1: REG FLD2: 6

RESP TERM: PENDING ( ) NO FURTHER ACTION ( )

PENDING (_) NO FURTHER ACTION (_)

ENF DISP: NO VIABLE RESP PARTY ( ) VOLUNTARY RESPONSE ( )
ENFORCED RESPONSE ( ) COST RECOVERY ( )

SITE DESCRIPTION:

FACILITY ENGAGED IN PAINTING STEEL SHEETING.

M.2 - ALIAS/ALIAS LOCATION MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873 ALIAS SEQ NO: 01

ALIAS NAME: PRIOR COATED METALS, INC SOURCE: R

ALIAS LOCATION ACTION: _

CONTIGUOUS PORTION OF SITE? FED FAC IND: _

STREET : CONG DIST :

CITY : ST: ZIP:

CNTY NAME: CNTY CODE:

LATITUDE : / / LONGITUDE : / /

LL-SOURCE: LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : HYDRO UNIT:

ALIAS DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - PROGRAM MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873 PROGRAM CODE: H01 PROGRAM TYPE: _

PROGRAM QUALIFIER: ALIAS LINK :

PROGRAM NAME: SITE EVALUATION

DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD000827873 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: DS1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: E * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: DISCOVERY STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START:	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 08/01/80	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *

HQ COMMENT:

* _____ *

RG COMMENT:

* _____ *

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %			
			0	* _____	_____	___ ___ *

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD000827873 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: PA1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: S * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

LOW PRIORITY. UNKNOWN WASTE HANDLING PRACTICES PRIOR TO *

1980. RCRA PART A WITHDRAWN. *

*

*

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START: 06/27/85	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 06/27/85	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__

HQ COMMENT:

*

RG COMMENT:

*

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	_____	_____	_	___

M.2 - COMMENT MAINTENANCE FORM

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873

COM NO	COMMENT		ACTION		
001	PART A- ON FILE	*	_	_____	*
		*		_____	*

M.2 - SITE MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

EPA ID : GAD000827873

SITE NAME: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC SOURCE: H

STREET : 1150 MARIETTA IND BLVD CONG DIST: 07

CITY : MARIETTA ZIP: 30060

CNTY NAME: COBB CNTY CODE : 067

LATITUDE : 34/37/59.0 LONGITUDE : 084/32/30.0

LL-SOURCE: R LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : 0520 HYDRO UNIT: 03130002

INVENTORY IND: Y REMEDIAL IND: Y REMOVAL IND: N FED FAC IND: N

NPL IND: N NPL LISTING DATE: NPL DELISTING DATE:

SITE/SPILL IDS:

RPM NAME: RAY WILKERSON RPM PHONE: 404-347-2234

SITE CLASSIFICATION: SITE APPROACH:

DIOXIN TIER: REG FLD1: REG FLD2: 6

RESP TERM: PENDING ( ) NO FURTHER ACTION ( )

* PENDING (_) NO FURTHER ACTION (_) *

ENF DISP: NO VIABLE RESP PARTY ( ) VOLUNTARY RESPONSE ( )
ENFORCED RESPONSE ( ) COST RECOVERY ( )

SITE DESCRIPTION:

FACILITY ENGAGED IN PAINTING STEEL SHEETING.

M.2 - ALIAS/ALIAS LOCATION MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873 ALIAS SEQ NO: 01

ALIAS NAME: PRIOR COATED METALS, INC SOURCE: R

ALIAS LOCATION ACTION: _

CONTIGUOUS PORTION OF SITE? FED FAC IND: _

STREET : CONG DIST :

CITY : ST: ZIP:

CNTY NAME: CNTY CODE:

LATITUDE : / / LONGITUDE : / /

LL-SOURCE: LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : HYDRO UNIT:

ALIAS DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - PROGRAM MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873 PROGRAM CODE: H01 PROGRAM TYPE:

PROGRAM QUALIFIER: ALIAS LINK :

PROGRAM NAME: SITE EVALUATION

DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD000827875 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: DS1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: E * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: DISCOVERY STATUS: * _____ _

DESCRIPTION:

* _____
* _____
* _____
* _____

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START:	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 08/01/80	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__

HQ COMMENT:

* _____

RG COMMENT:

* _____

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	* _____	_____	_	___

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD000827873 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: PA1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: S

EVENT NAME: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STATUS:

DESCRIPTION:

LOW PRIORITY. UNKNOWN WASTE HANDLING PRACTICES PRIOR TO
1980. RCRA PART A WITHDRAWN.

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL
START:	START:	START: 06/27/85
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 06/27/85

HQ COMMENT:

RG COMMENT:

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %
			0

M.2 - COMMENT MAINTENANCE FORM

SITE: AMERICAN METALS COMPANY INC

EPA ID: GAD000827873

COM NO	COMMENT	ACTION
001	PART A- ON FILE	-